

S. Form 83

AVO. 1/67 52 3264

PF

66,680

FILE
CLOSED
VOLUME. 2.

BOOTHBY ROBERT, M.F.

00303

See Also

KV 2/4096

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
		27 MAY 1977			16 JUN 1977			19 SEP 1977
		22 NOV 1977			24 JUN 1977			11 DEC 1977
		20 JUN 1969			20 NOV 1978			27.02.06
		3 NOV 1970						27.2.06
		0 NOV 1970						07/08/1976
		11 DEC 1970						18/11/76
		17 FEB 1971						19 SEP 1977
		31 OCT 1972						25 OCT 1975
		1 NOV 1972						3 OCT 1975
		2 NOV 1972						17 DEC 1975
		3 NOV 1973						19 SEP 1975
		15 JAN 1974						
		16 JAN 1974						
		2 SEP 1974						
		5 SEP 1974						
		19 SEP 1974						
		2 OCT 1974						
		25 SEP 1975						
		3 OCT 1975						
		17 DEC 1975						
		19 SEP 1975						

PF

66,680

VOLUME. 2.

Date of last minute (134a) in vol.1. 2.5.41.MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF 66680 vol.2.
BOOTHBY.

135.

9.5.41. Cutting from Evening Standard re BOOTHBY & the R.A.F. 135a.

136.

7.6.41. Cutting from Daily Express re BOOTHBY as Pilot Officer. 136a.

137.

14.1.42. Copy of WEININGER correspondence forwarded to S.B. 137a.

138.

25.1.42. Extract from Questions paper for 1st. sitting after 25.1.42. 138a.
of House of Commons.

139.

2.4.42. Extract from report re visit of BOOTHBY to WEININGER at 139a.
Racecourse Camp, York.

140.

6.4.42. Extract from Note from B.I.B. to D.D.E. re WEININGER files. 140a.

141.

16.5.42. Cross-reference to Press cuttings re WEININGER, mentioning 141a.
BOOTHBY.

142.

24.6.42. Cross-reference to B.I.B. Note re WEININGER's papers, mention-142a
ing BOOTHBY.

143.

7.10.42. Press Cutting (Daily Express) re resignation from R.A.F. of 143a
BOOTHBY.

144.

7.10.42. Cutting from Daily Express re BOOTHBY. 144a

145.

22.10.42. Extract from Note from B.I.B. to B.4.b. re Czechoslovak Financial Claims.

145a.

146.

28.12.42. Copy of intercept letter from BOOTHBY to WEININGER.

146a.

147.

18.2.43. Copy of intercept letter from BOOTHBY to WEININGER.

147a.

148.

8.3.43. Extract from B.I.B. Note to B.4.b. re BOOTHBY and WEININGER.

148a.

149.

19.4.43. Extract from B.I.B. Note to B.4.b. re WEININGER intercepts.

149a.

150.

11.5.43. Extract from H.O. file re WEININGER forwarded for M.I.5. observations.

150a.

151.

15.5.43. Report from Holloway Prison re visit of BOOTHBY to MOSLEY.

151a.

152.

30.7.43. Cross-reference to S.I.S. report dated 21.3.40. re SMITH, DOUBENSKY & BOOTHBY, fwd. by S.I.S. at request of M.I.5.

152a.

153.

3.12.43. Intercept letter from BOOTHBY to SCRUTTON.

153a.

154.

28.1.44. Cutting from "Daily Telegraph" re BOOTHBY & alleged libel in a book.

154a.

155.

25.2.44. Cutting from "Evening Standard" re BOOTHBY's libel action.

155a.

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF 66680 vol. 2.
BOOTHBY.

156.

26.2.44. Cutting from "Times" re settlement of BOOTHBY libel action. 156a.

157.

17.3.44. Intercept letter from BOOTHBY to SCRUTTON. 157a.

158.

26.3.44. Intercept letter from BOOTHBY to SCRUTTON. 158a.

26.5.44. Extract from H.O. letter re WEININGER, mentioning BOOTHBY. 158b.

159.

29.6.44. Cutting from "New Statesman" - letter from BOOTHBY re 18B & 12(5A) detainees. 159a.

160.

13.9.44. Cutting from Aberdeen Press & Journal re BOOTHBY and Buckie fishermen. 160a.

161.

22.9.44. Cutting from "Truth" re BOOTHBY and Bretton Woods Monetary Plan. 161a.

162.

7.10.44. Extract from letter from R.O., Birmingham re WEININGER, mentioning BOOTHBY. 162a.

163.

3.11.44. Copy of letter to R.O., Birmingham re WEININGER in reply to 162a. 163a.

164.

3.11.44. Cutting from "Truth" re BOOTHBY and Bretton Woods. 164a.

165.

16.11.44. D.4.a. reply to vetting inquiry re BOOTHBY, concerning visit to H.M. Ambassador in Paris & later lecture tour to U.S.A. arranged by M.O.I. 165a.

(1609) 23796/1381
2,050,000 8/40 JC&SLtd
Gp644/229
(REGIMINT)
CODE 5-34-0

[OVER]

166.

7.12.44. Extrcat from Liverpool City Police report forwarded by R.O.Manchester re meeting of Economic Reform Club mentioning BOOTHBY.

166a.

167.

6.1.45. Photostat of int. letter from BOOTHBY, Robert to SCRUTTON, R.167a.

168.

11.5.45. Copy of a letter by Robert BOOTHBY M.P. Published in the New York Times. re "THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT" Forwarded by F3/1516.

168a

169

19.5.45 D4a instructed to remove BOOTHBY's name from the P & P O Stop List for Ireland.

BIH

*See main
in Elgar*

27.7.45. Press cutting from "The Times", mentioning BOOTHBY.

169

with 170.
R.3.Y. - Miss Hemelryk.

This M.P. remains of interest to F.3. Would you therefore please have the file Y-boxed?

F.3.
17.9.45.

G.R. Mitchell.
G.R. Mitchell.

171

21.1.46. Note re removal of name of BOOTH BY, Robert from P.&P.O. Stop List. 171a

172.

22¹/₂ 3¹/₂ 4¹/₂ Photostat of Int. letter from Robert BOOTHBY to Molly STANFORD.

172a.

173.

29.3.46. Photostat of Int. letter from Robert BOOTHBY to Molly STANFORD.

173a.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

174

2.4.46. Int letter to STAMFORD, from Robert BOOTHBY

174a

175.

26.2.48. B.1.C/2546 Source report mentioning BOOTHBY.

175a

176,

12.5.49. Photostat of int. note to MOSLEY from BOOTHBY, enclosing copy of letter from BOOTHBY to C. MAYHEW, M.P. re MOSLEY's passport.

176a.

177.

25.4.49. Copy of telecheck on Vic. 3800 - MOSLEY - mentioning BOOTHBY.

177a.

178.

29.7.49. Result of Tel. Check on Vic. 2500 - FLOCKHART rings BOOTHBY.

178a.

179

26.11.49. Photostat letter from BOOTHBY

179a

180

3.12.49. Photostat letter from BOOTHBY

180a

181.

6.1.50. Photostat of int. letter from BOOTHBY to MOSLEY.

181a.

182

24.8.51. Note re. BOOTHBY's address and occupation

182a

183

B.1.1 agree with 26/6

R.J.G. BOOTHBY is the Conservative M.P. for East Aberdeen. He came to our notice in 1936 because of certain dubious business associates and he was also at that time a supporter of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

In 1941, when Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, his earlier association with Richard WEININGER, an unscrupulous Czech financier, was the subject of an enquiry by a Parliamentary Select Committee. This found him guilty of conduct contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House. This was in connection with the frozen Czech assets in England, and the allegation was that WEININGER was to pay BOOTHBY 10% commission on any sums of money that he was able to get released through his influence as an M.P. The House accepted the Select Committee's finding and BOOTHBY resigned his position in the Government but retained his seat. He then joined the R.A.F. (chair-borne) for a year, after which he resigned his commission to continue full time work as an M.P.

BOOTHBY is a friend of MOSLEY's, and in 1949 successfully approached the Foreign Office to grant him a British Passport.

BOOTHBY is today an active member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasburg, and in this connection was in 1949 considering helping MOSLEY in some way with the Germans, should they be made members of the Council (serial 179a). This presumably referred to MOSLEY's idea of a Western European Movement.

BOOTHBY believes in some form of monetary reform, and appears to sympathise with the fascist belief of the evil of Jewish control through International Finance.

Although a right wing Conservative with some fascist contacts, I do not feel that his case warrants being brought to the notice of the D.G. but at the same time I think the files should be retained as a Y.Box.

B.G. Atkinson

B.G. Atkinson.

B.1.C
24.8.51.

"FILE CLOSED"

182a

Note for PF. 66680 BOOTHBY

Vacher's Parliamentary Companion, May/June
1951 edition, shows that R.J.G. BOOTHBY is
Conservative M.P. for East Aberdeen, and
lives at

1/4 Eaton Square,
S.W.1.

B.G. Atkinson

B.G. Atkinson.

B.1.C.
24.8.51.

✓
JEW
31.8.51
BIC
24/8/51

Notes for Mr. E. E. Smith

Very kind regards to your mother, Mr. E. E. Smith

1951 edition, the other, 1952 edition, is

more extensive, it is the last edition, and

is the

1954 edition, 1954

1954

1954 edition

Personal.



COPIES in: P.F. 48,909 MOSLEY
P.F. 43,107 ALLEN.

Sir Oswald Mosley Rt.

Crowood House.

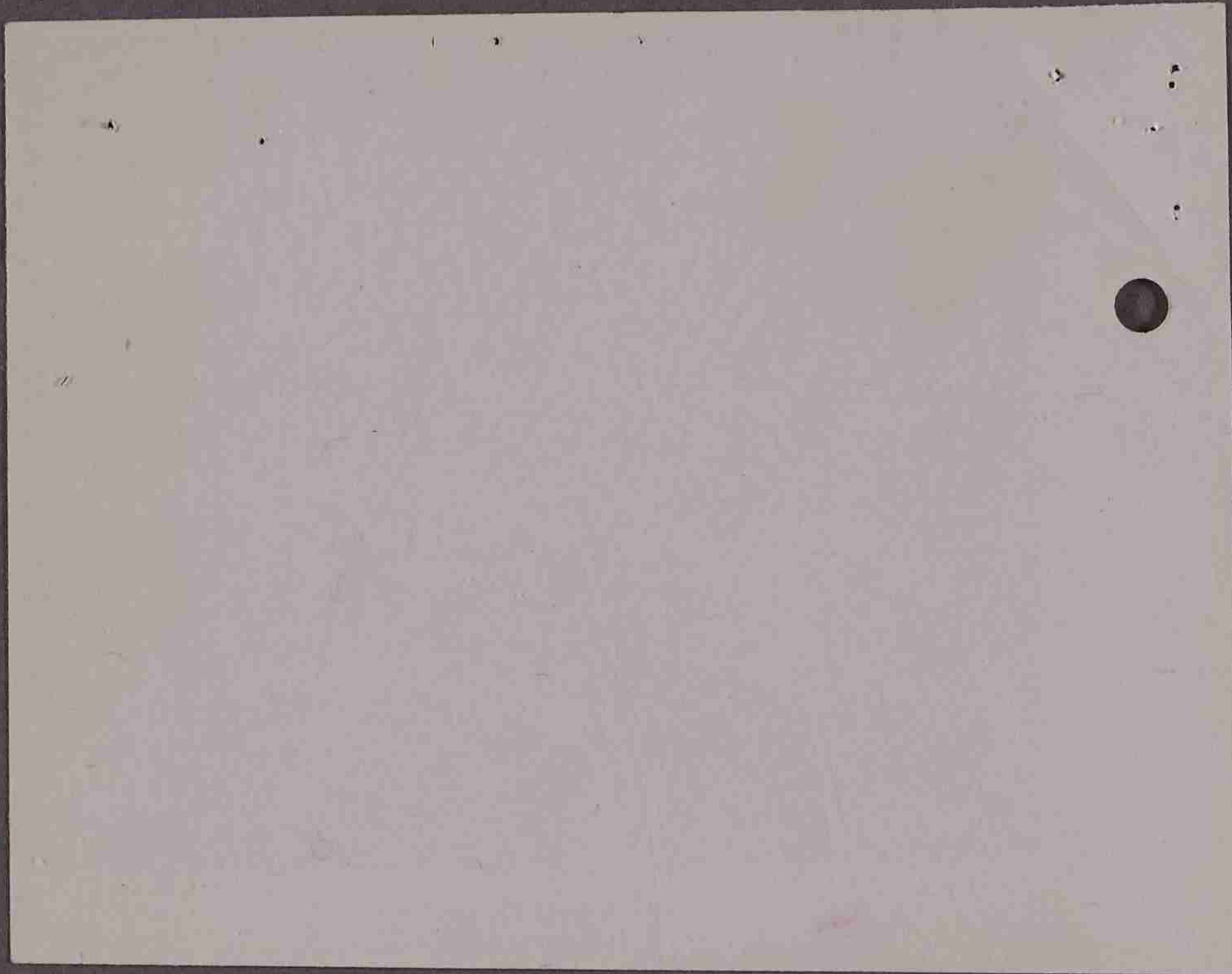
Ramsbury.

Wilts.

NB.

7c 617 A

✓ DEW
16.1.50.





1 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Jan. 5. 1950.

Dear Tom -

Thanks for your letter.

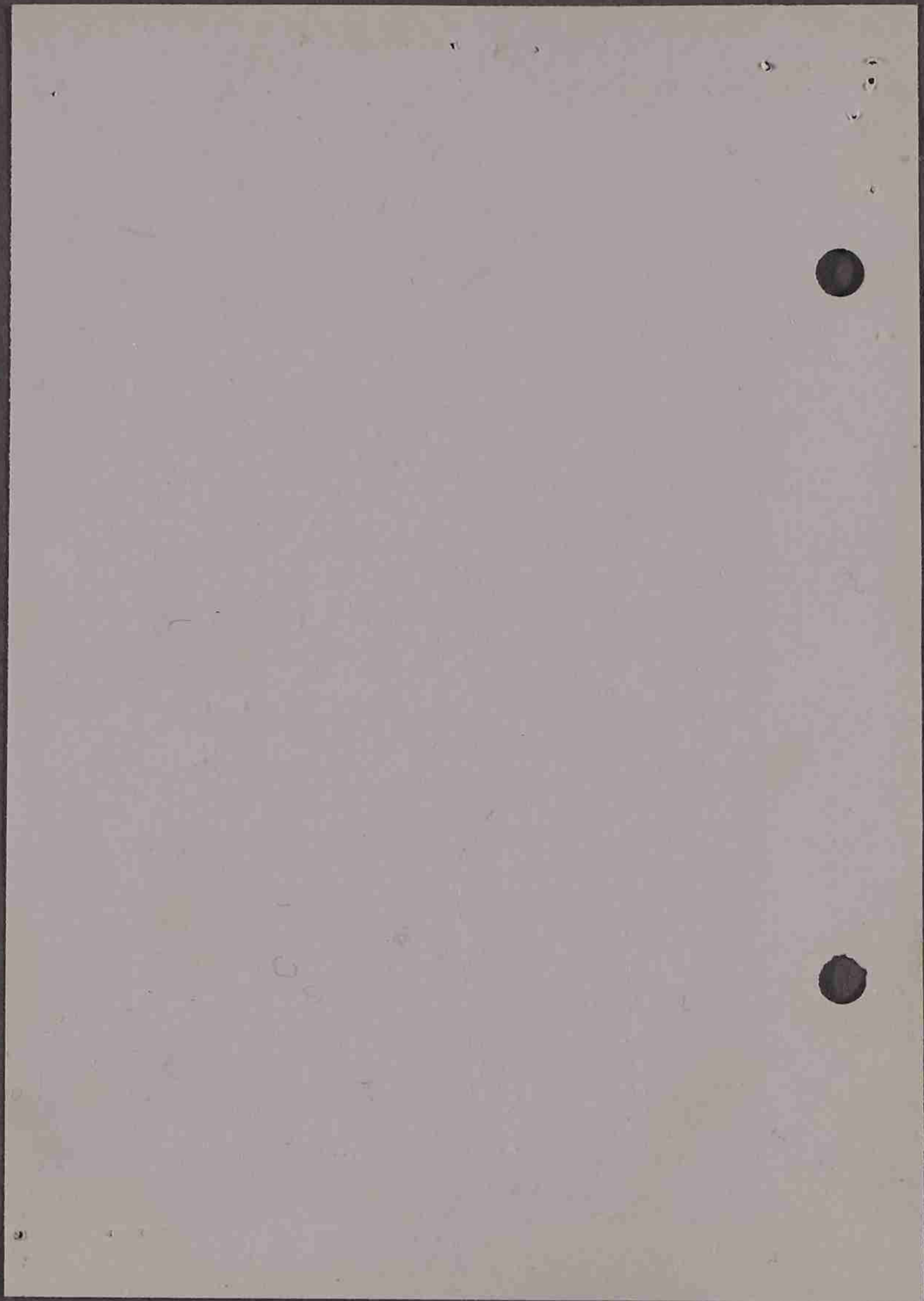
I am very sorry about the week-end, but it is unavoidable.

A General Election in February ~~looks~~ looks a certainty.

I've had another letter from Bill Allen (I am, myself, on the Board of David Allen & Sons). He has now retired from the Foreign Service, and gone to live in Eire.

He wants to settle his dispute

7C 617 A



with you without going to Court,
if that is possible; and has
suggested that I might act as
a kind of intermediary.

I don't want to do this, as
the affair is absolutely no
concern of mine; but I have
told him that I would let
you know ^{of} his desire.

I now consider that my task
is fulfilled!

All good wishes for 1950 from

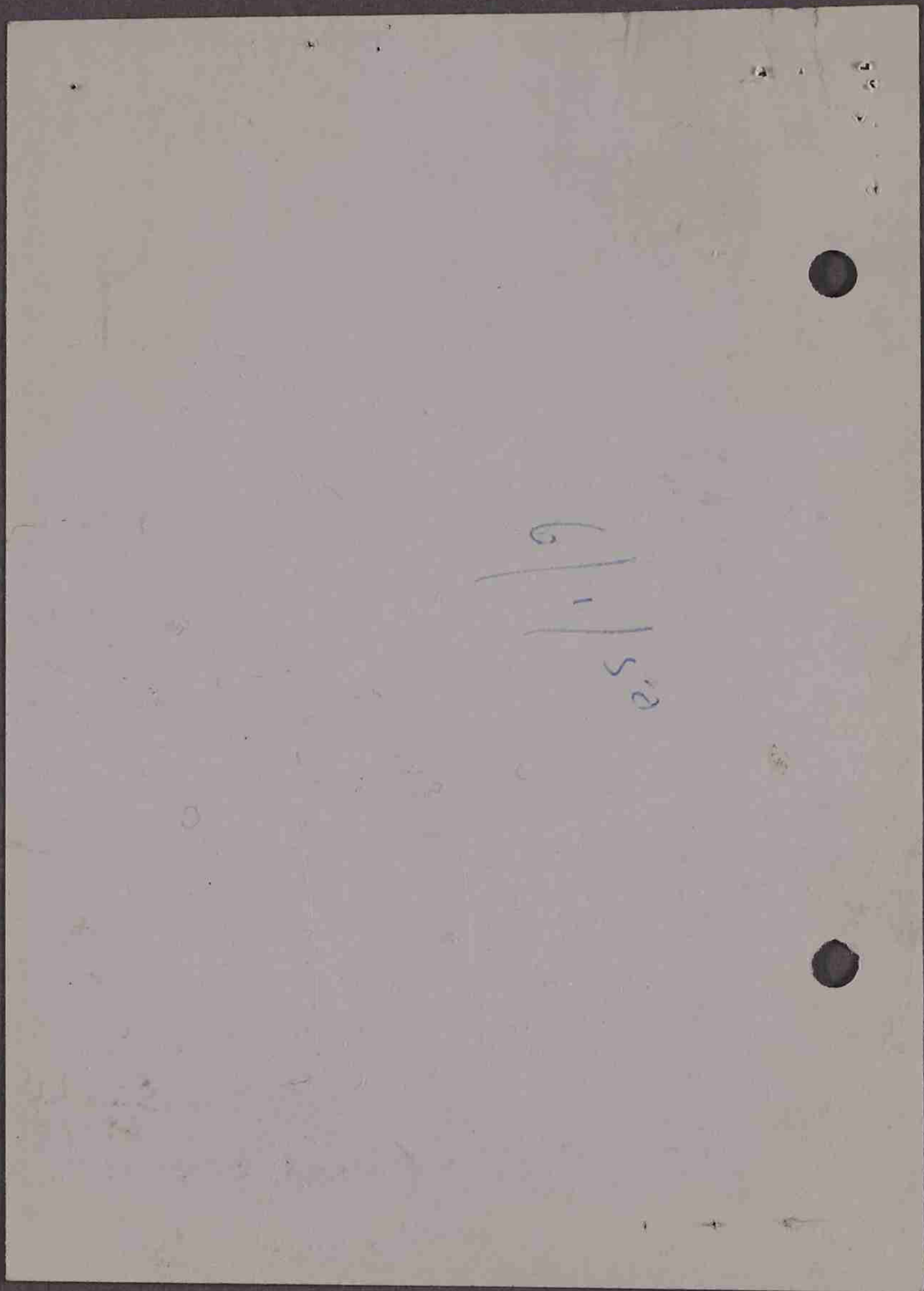
Yours ever

Bob.

See LU
AS 11/1
(Robert BOOTHBY)

7C 617 A

N.P.



R5

p.a. PF

(Recd. Booth by)

R.C.

See h.O.

Ac. 14/12

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1

1 Eaton Square. Nov. 30.

Dear Tom.

Thanks for your letter.

I look forward to
staying with you for
the week-end of January 7.I am going to Paris
on Thursday December
18; and shall be at
the Travellers until
Sunday the 18th.

MGL 2



Sir Oswald Mosley Bt.

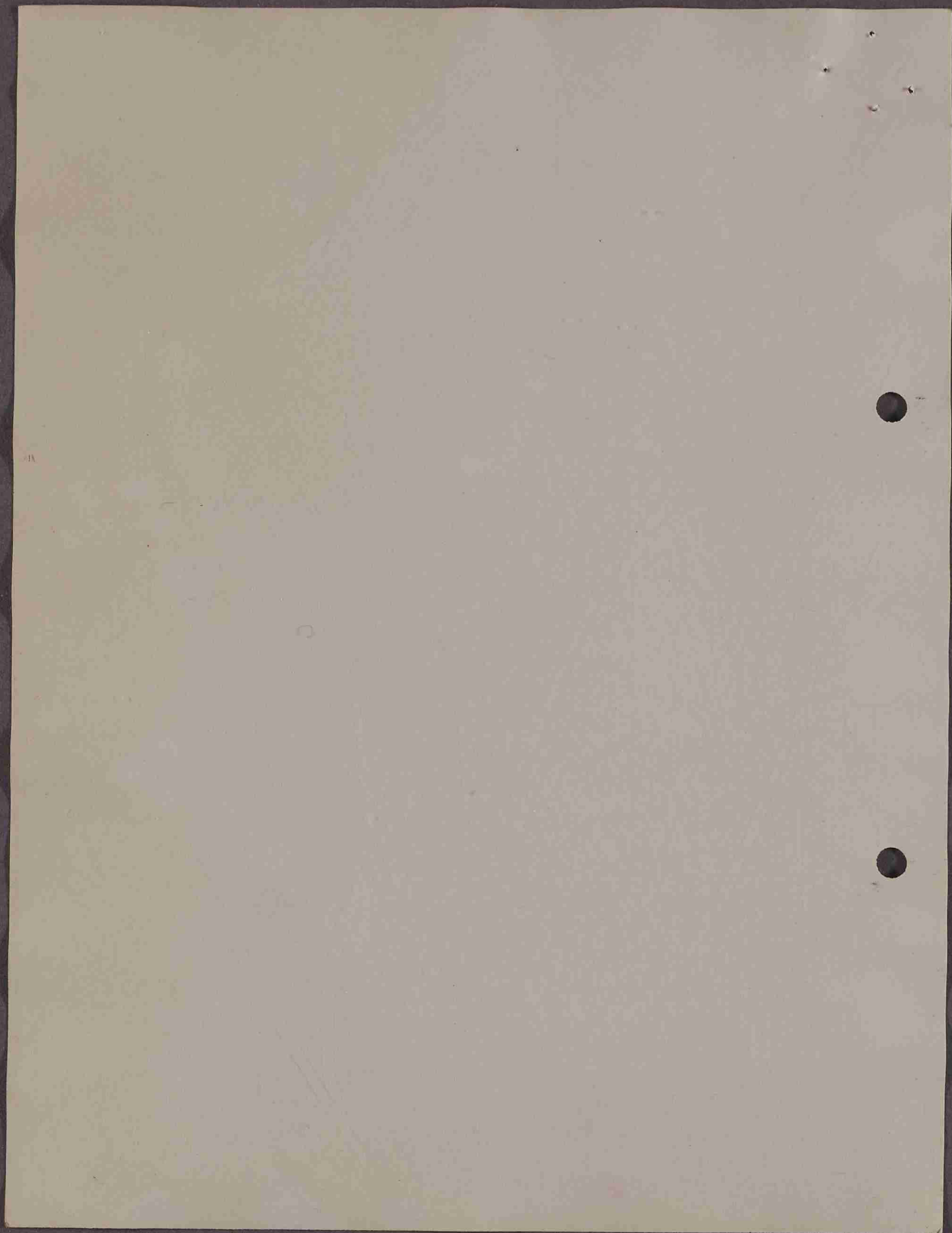
Crowood House.

Ramsbury.

Wilts.hire

NB.

✓
4465



What about dinner on
the night of the 15th,
for old times' sake?

fr. Eva
Bob,
~

MGL 2

8 - DEC 1949

R.S. / p.a. Robert Berthely. file.

R2/R5

1. 1 Eaton Square SW1.
House of Commons,
London, S.W.1

Nov. 23.

Dear Tom.

I have given a good deal of thought to the suggestion you made, and have come to the conclusion that it would be premature to take any action at the moment.

They are not yet in the Council of Europe; and it seems to me essential to wait until they are.

Then - if I am still a member of the Consultative Assembly - it will all be so much easier,

2. House of Commons,
London, S.W.1

European Union, which they are already doing their utmost to sabotage.

I had hoped to propose myself for the week-end December 17, but I have to go to Paris for a meeting of the International Executive of the European Movement. This will at any rate give me the opportunity of taking some cautious soundings amongst the French; and of renewing contact with the Germans, including Carlo Schmidt, of whom



Personal.

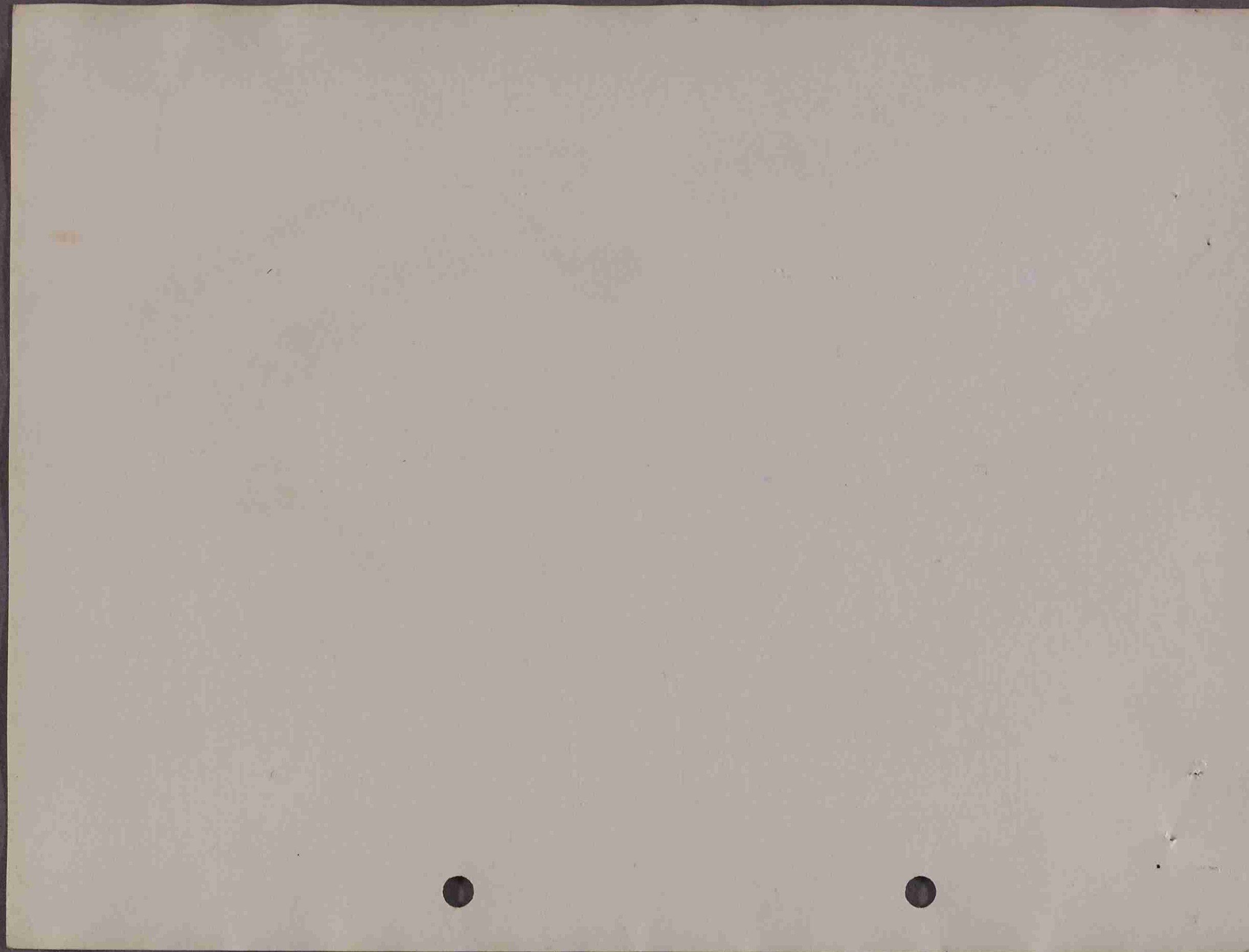
Sir Oswald Mosley Bt.

Greenwood House

Ranch

MGL 1

4392



because I shall be meeting
at any rate the titular leaders
in the ordinary course of routine
business.

Another reason against
immediate action is the imminence
of a General Election.

I have little doubt that the
thing would leak out; and,
while I am quite prepared
to face the consequences of this,
I don't want to give a handle
to the Socialists, or to do
anything which might further
jeopardise the prospects of Western

I think highly.

If you are to be at home
for the week-end of January
7, I would love to come
down and have a further talk.

Yours ever

Bob.

MGL 1

26 NOV 1949

SECRET**29 JUL 1949**Victoria 2500.27.7.49.

FLOCKHART rang Robert BOOTHBY to whom he introduced himself as MOSLEY's secretary. FLOCKHART said he wished to confirm that BOOTHBY was in London as he had a letter for him which he would post. BOOTHBY said he was leaving London at 8 o'clock next morning so would not receive it. FLOCKHART asked for his address while away and BOOTHBY explained that he was taking the car to the Continent. FLOCKHART said the letter was to invite BOOTHBY to visit MOSLEY, BOOTHBY said he could not accept as he had been lent a villa on Lake Como and then had to go to Strasbourg as one of the delegates. FLOCKHART said MOSLEY knew that. He then offered to send the letter round by hand.

15.55.

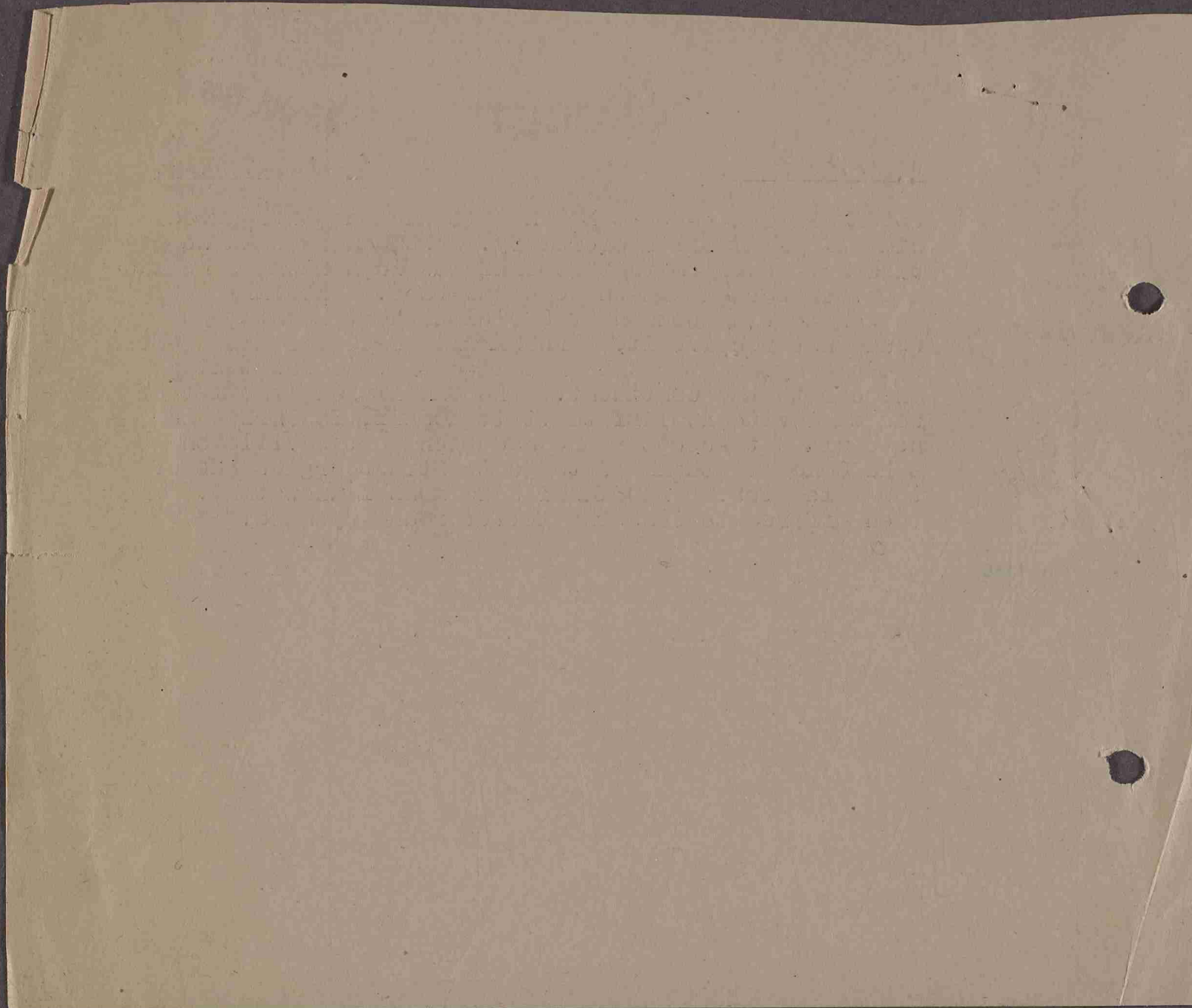
30 JUL 1949

pa. in
file for
Robt. Boothby.
D.P.

by [initials]
Bic
2/8/49 29/7

DEW

38.40



S. Form 81/P.G./10000/12.48.

EXTRACT.

177

Extract for File No.: PF. 66,680 Name: BOOTHBY, Robert.
 Original in File No.: PF. 48909 MOSLEY. Serial: 913a. Receipt Date: 25.5.49.
 Original from: Telecheck. Under Ref.: Dated: 24.5.49.
 Extracted on: 27.5.49. by: Tst. Section: R.5.

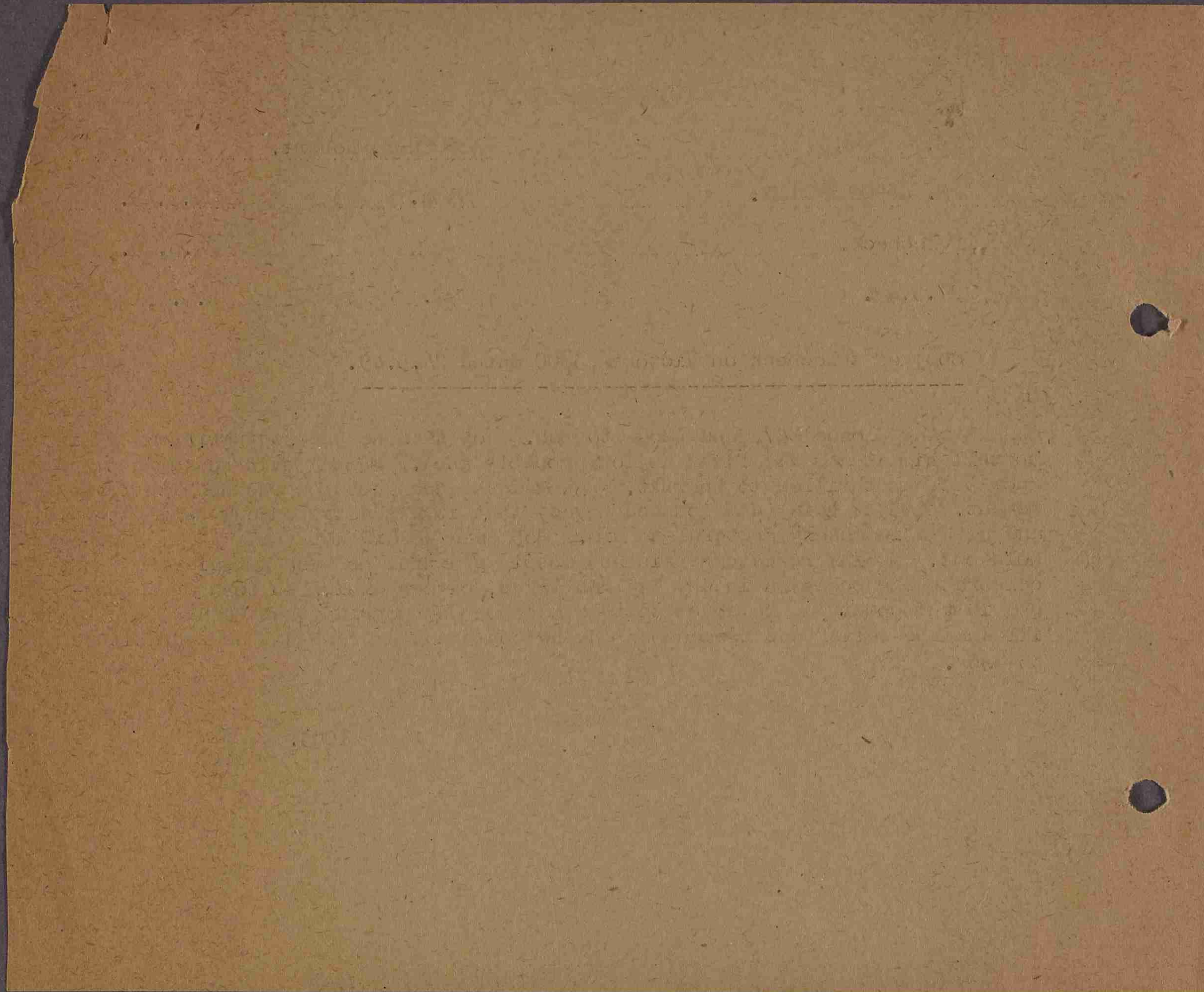
Copy of telecheck on Victoria 3800 dated 24.5.49.

MOSLEY rang Sloane 8472 and spoke to Bob. Bob said he had just written to him to tell him it was ^xall fixed^x as Tom probably knew. MOSLEY said he did not know but was thrilled to hear it. Bob said he had just got the news that very moment. MOSLEY said (and sounded moved) that it was a tremendous relief to him and he was immensely grateful to him. Bob said he did not think they would hold out. MOSLEY repeated again how deeply grateful he was and said they must celebrate the occasion in any way Bob liked, either dining in town or a week-end in the country. He added that he had been so worried that he had been quite ill and the relief was tremendous and he could not express his deep gratitude to Bob.

*x Refers to a British Passport again
 being granted to Mosley - in 1003.
 which Robert Boothby & Brendan Bracken
 have inked the number.*

*REP.
 B.L.C.*

*✓
 DEW
 28.5.49*



DEW R.5.
18.5.49.

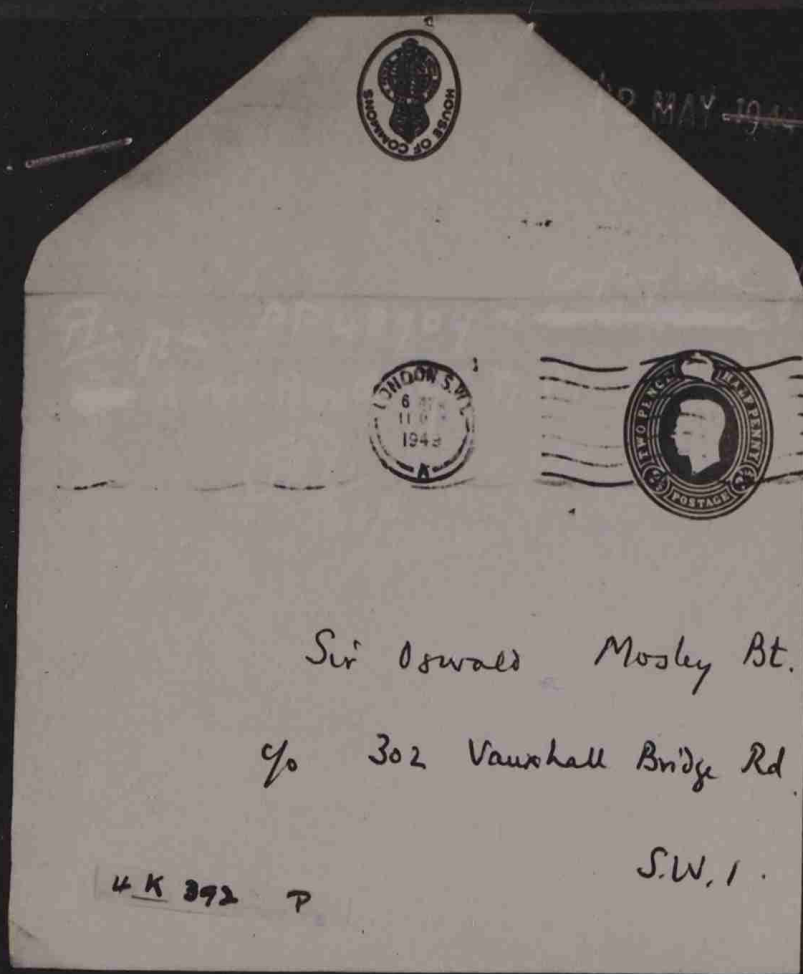
COPY

Copied 18.5.49.Dmb

For: P.F. 66,680 BOOTHBY.

Original filed in: P.F. 48,909 v. 12. Ser. 909a. Received 12.5.49.

Photostat of int. letter from BOOTHBY to C. MAYHEW, M.P.
re MOSLEY's passport.



Dear Tom.
This is the letter
I have sent to Mayhew.
Mr. we
Rob

I Eatm Spear

10th May, 1949.

Dear Mayhew,

I understand that Bracken made some enquiries about the question of Oswald Mosley's passport some time ago, but nothing further seems to have transpired.

I would very much like to know how the matter stands now. I cannot feel that it is right to deprive any British citizen of a passport, in time of peace, on political grounds. Moreover, the spectacle of leading members of the Communist Party being given passports in order to go to international gatherings and deliver anti-British speeches, while Mosley is prevented from taking a holiday in the South of France which is strongly recommended by his doctor on medical grounds, seems to me to be quite ludicrous.

I will not go into the political aspects of the question; although I should have thought it was pretty clear that Mosley can hardly be suspected of subversive activity on behalf of World Communism, which seems to me the only thing that might conceivably justify the withdrawal of a passport in present circumstances. But I would bring to your recollection Article 13 (2) of the Declaration of Human Rights approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." This is now fortified by Chapter II, Article 3 of the Statute of the Council of Europe: "Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

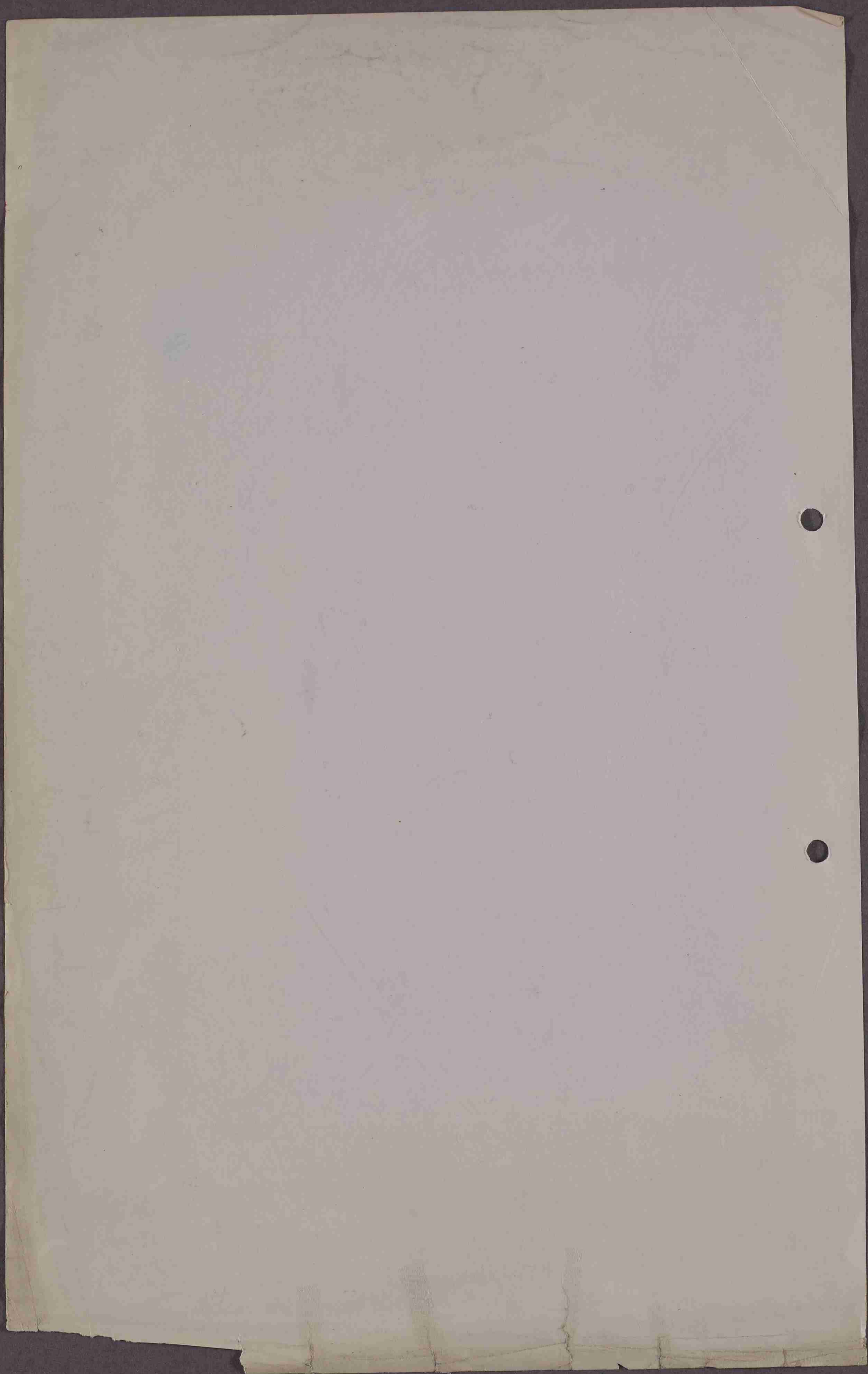
A man who is deprived of a passport, and therefore of all facilities for travel, is clearly denied a fundamental human right and freedom.

Ever sincerely,

MB.

Christopher Mayhew, Esq., M.P.

4 K 392 P



175a

26th February 1948.

With reference to your enquiry re (Le CRAS } P.F. 74,518
 [W.S. BEAMISH} and [P. HILDRETH:
 P.F. 74,519. P.F. 74,309]

These three men all have their own files
 in MOSLEY's office and are clearly in correspondence
 with "The Leader".

Source has never seen them, so cannot say if
 they were present at the recent Wilfred Street meeting.
 They were most certainly not on the platform - as
 "The Leader" held this alone during his actual speech.

From several remarks made recently by MOSLEY,
 Source has learnt that the following are now in personal
 touch with him:

Robert BOOTHBY, M.P.
 [A.T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.]
 P.F. 66952.

He appears to be on particularly close terms
 with BOOTHBY. As MOSLEY himself put it:- "all lines
 were completely blocked as from the earliest days of
 the B.U.F. But now old lines are being re-opened
 almost daily - and the initiative always comes from
 the other fellow".

WARNING

REFER TO APPROPRIATE
OFFICER BEFORE USING

✓
 BIC/1546

8/13/48
 A/13/48

R2

1746

2nd April, 1946.

Dear Miss Stanford,

Thank you for your letter. I have not changed my views at all about regulation 18B; and look back with satisfaction on the fight I put up against it from start to finish.

But I think you will realise that, in the circumstances, and in view of the fact that I do not really know you at all, it is impossible for me to give you a testimonial.

I very much hope you will get the appointment.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Boothby

Miss Molly Stanford,
67, Cromwell Road,
S.W.7.

WFF4A



Miss Molly Stanford,
67, Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7.

WFF4A

p.a. in writer's file
ack

AB.

PF 50192

Long No.

PF 66680
Y Box 3389

ABX Held
9/4

4 APR 1946

R2

1746



Miss Molly Stanford,
67, Grosvenor Road,
London, E.W.7.

WFF44

p.a. in sister's
file
back

MS

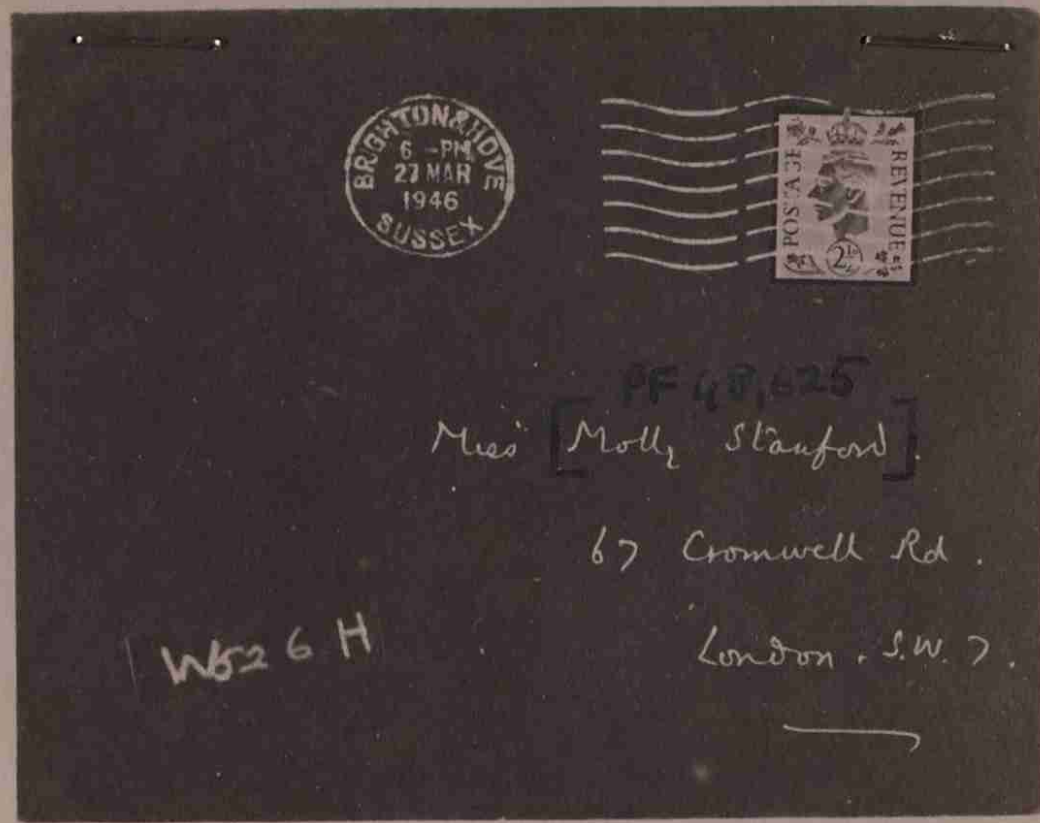
PF 50192

Wrong No. 9

PF 66680
Y Box 3389

MS held
9/4

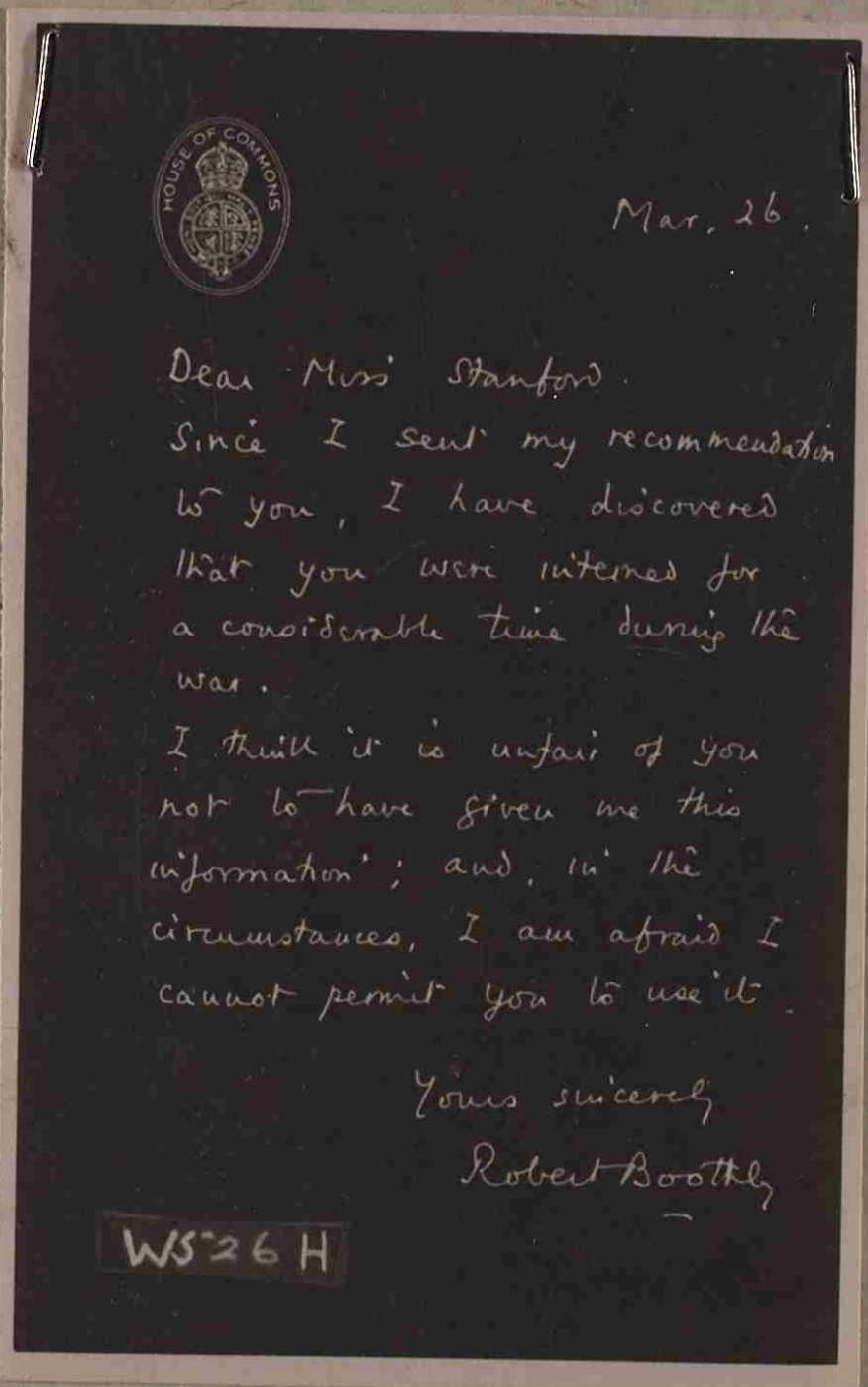




W526 H

London, S.W. 7.

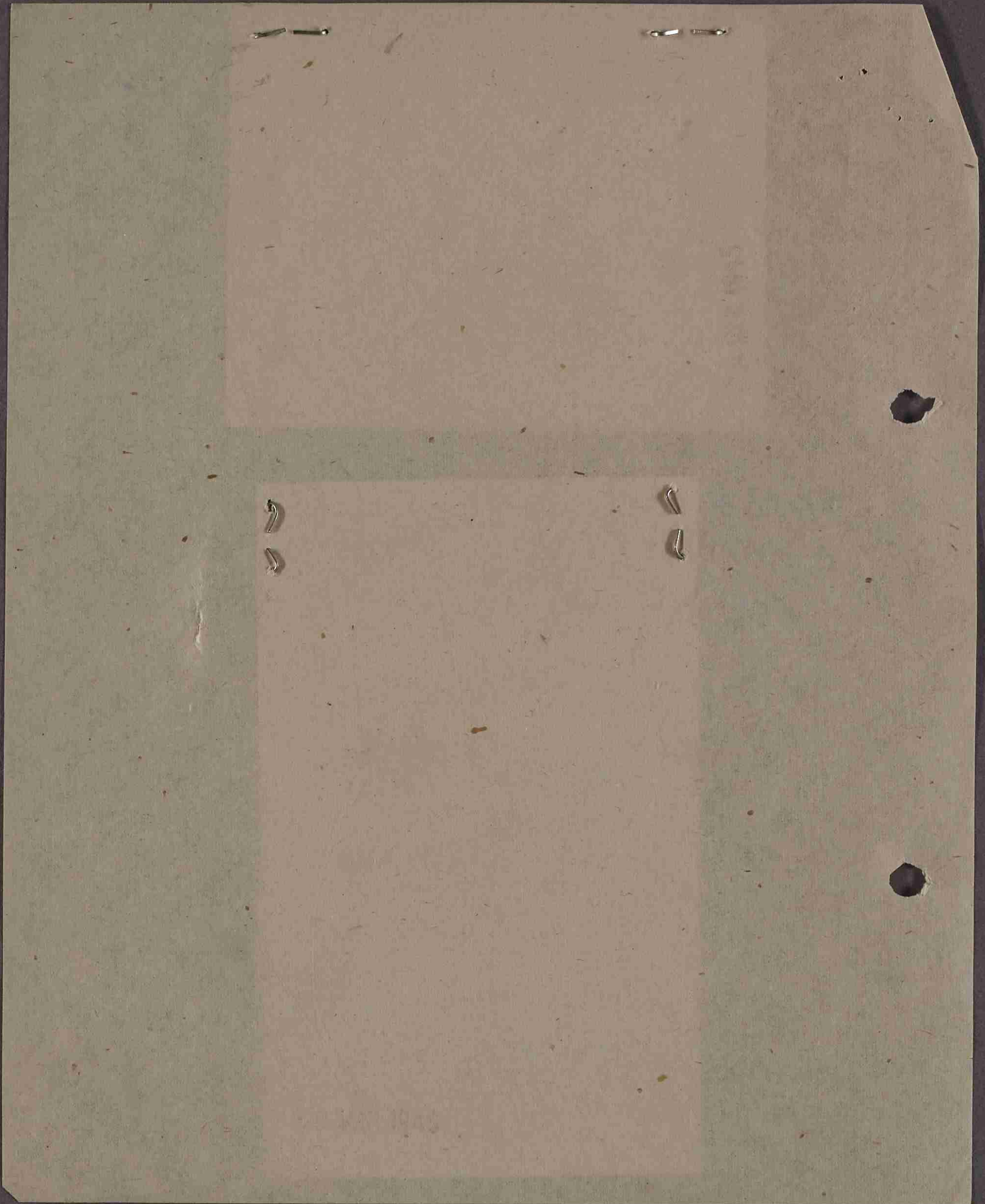
Robert



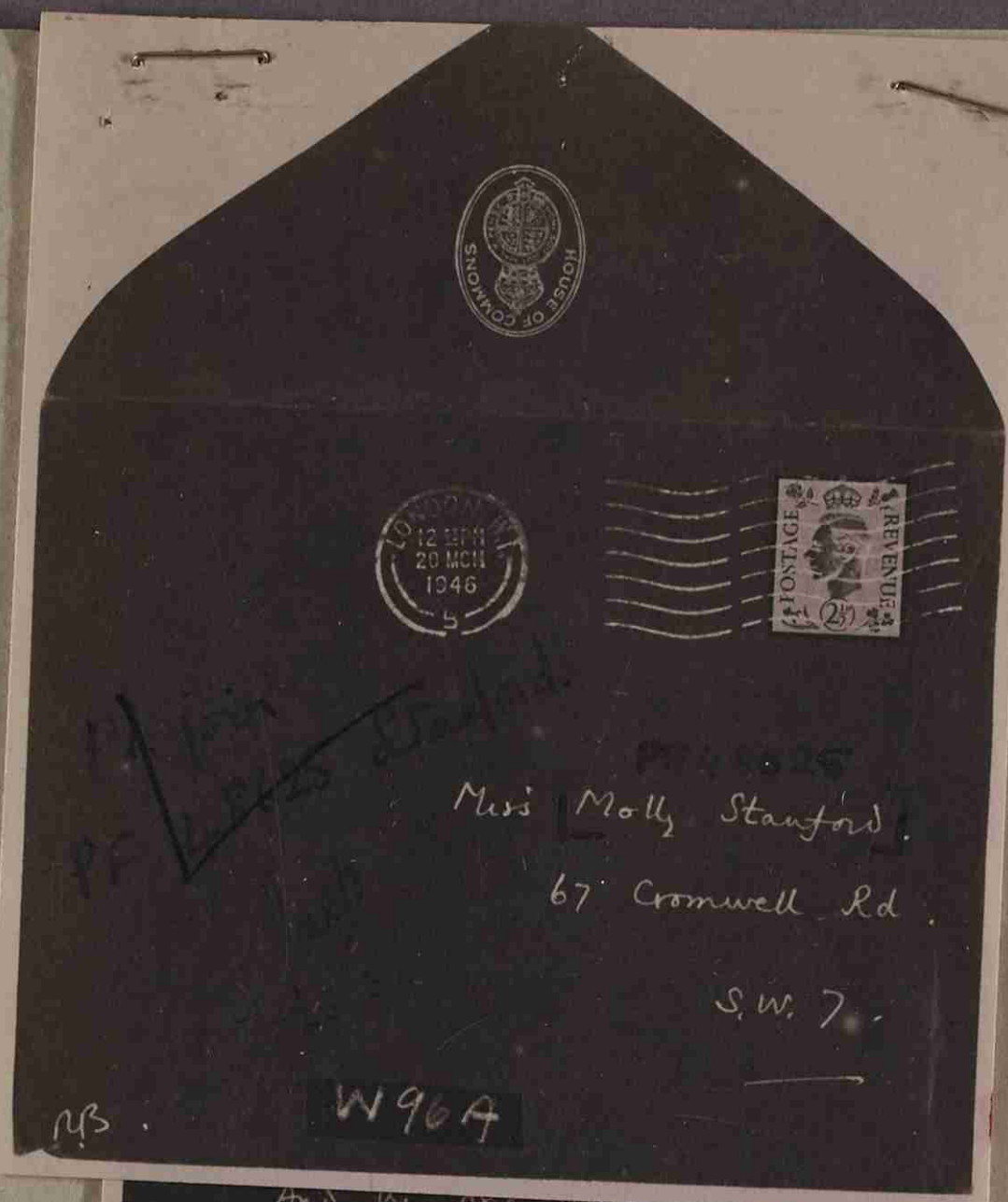
PF 66680

y Bx 3389

These
3.4.46



1720



Miss Molly Stanford
67 Cromwell Rd.
S.W. 7.

W96A

And the one you particularly
mention is in Mexico -
where I doubt if he cd
be of much assistance!

W96A

good wishes from
Louis ever sincerely
Robert Boothby

W96A

on the continent of Europe at
the present time. Robert Boothby

W96A

W96A
3.4.46

22 MAR 1946
22 MAR 1946

1710

Mar 20

Dear Miss Stanford

Thank you for your letter. I think that the enclosed - if it is of any use - is all I can do. With the exception of Jan Masaryk, the friends I had in Czechoslovakia are scattered far afield. And the one you particularly mention is in Mexico - where I doubt if he could be of much assistance!

W96A

Good wishes from

Louis ever sincerely

Robert Boothby

W96A

on the continent of Europe at the present time.

Robert Boothby

W96A

W96A
3-4-46

22 MAR 1946

22 MAR 1946

22 MAR 1946

I do hope you get the
job, which sounds to
me most interesting — and
far preferable to anything
of the kind in this country.

It seems an Age since
I was at St. Aubyn's.
Which is ^{perhaps} not surprising, as
2 World Wars have since
intervened!

I can't say I see many
signs of improvement on
1913.

Kindest regards, and all
good wishes from

Yours ever sincerely,
Robert Boothby

W96A

on the continent of Europe at
the present time.

Robert Boothby

W96A

W96A
3.4.46

22 MAR 1946
22 MAR 1946

22 MAR 1946

22 MAR 1946

1710

March 1946.

To whom it may concern.

I am pleased to recommend
Miss Molly Stanford, in the
highest possible terms, as a
teacher of English.

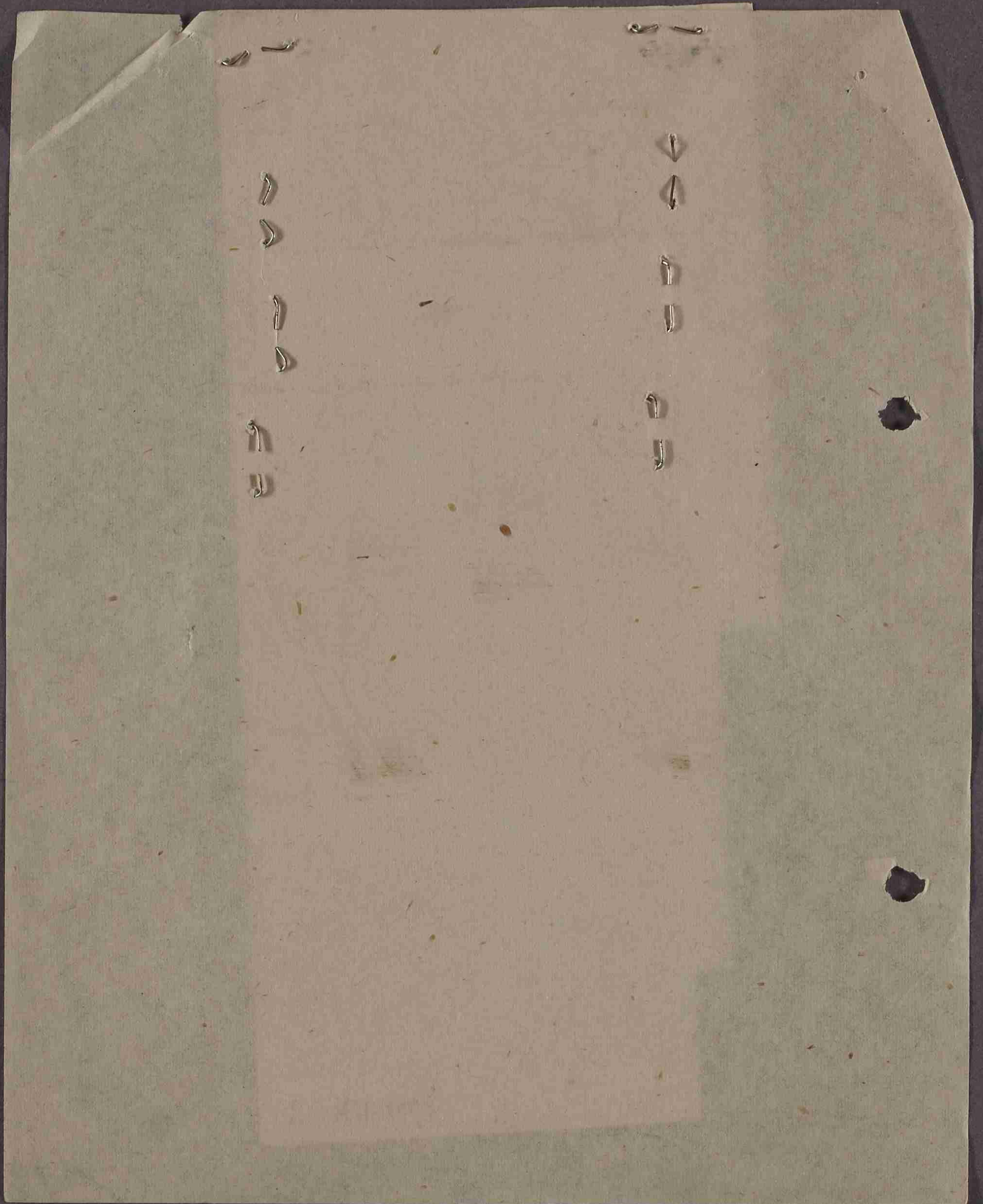
I was at her father's
admirable school at Rottmorden,
and she has the background,
as well as the experience,
to give her ^{quite} exceptional qualifications.

I can think of no better
ambassador of this country
on the continent of Europe at
the present time.

Robert Boothby.

W96A

W96A
3.4.46



Note

The P. & P.O. Stop List has been revised and
the name of ... *BOOTHBY Robert* ... removed.

D.4.a.1.

21/1/46

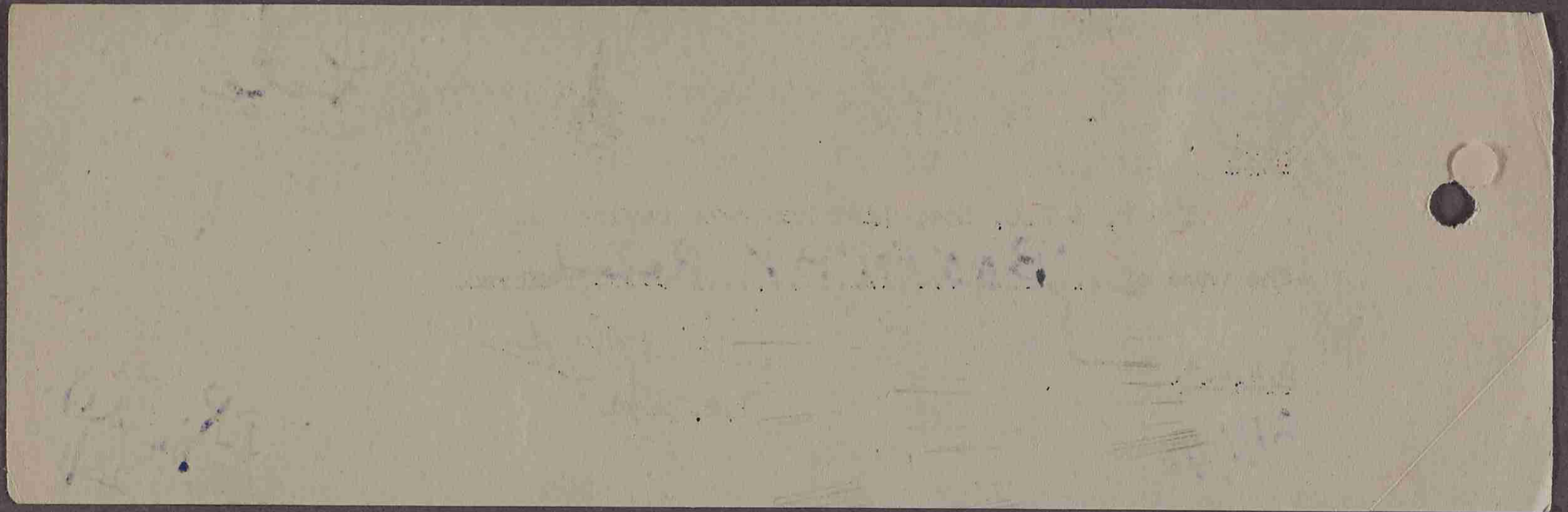
I.C. Boyd
I.C. Boyd.

File a

171

PR. 3.4.46

*PR. 04 a(1).
23/1*



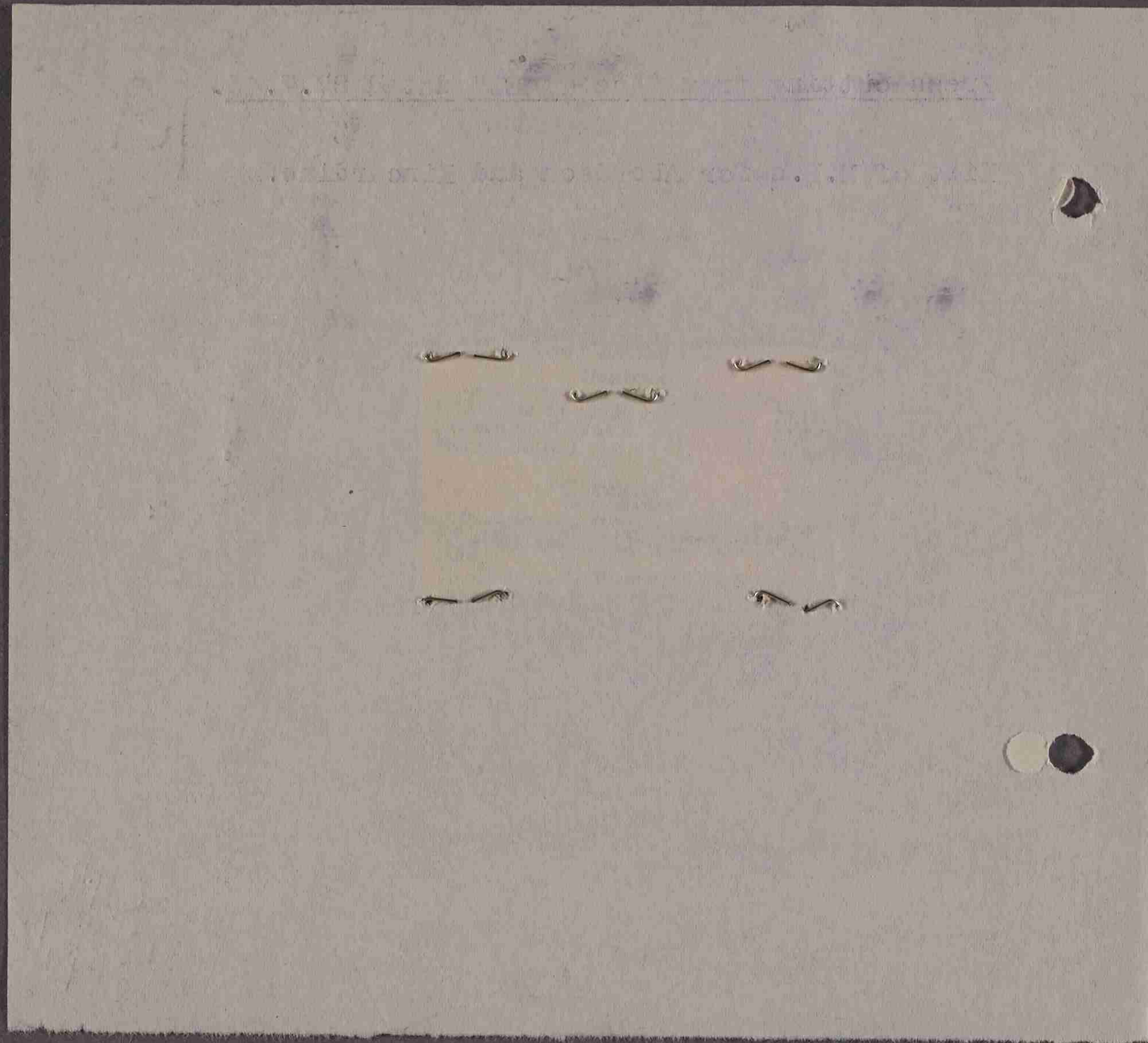
Press cutting from "The TIMES" dated 27.7.45.

List of M.P.s for Aberdeen and Kincardine.

169B.

Eastern			
E.: 36,670; C., 33,688; B., 2; S., 2,980.			
*Boothby, R. (C.)	..	..	13,290
Allen, Capt. J. R. (Lab.)	..	..	10,918
C. majority ..			2,372
NO CHANGE			
1935 :—C., 12,748; Lab., 9,627—C. maj., 3,121. (1931 :—C. maj., 10,097.)			
Mr. R. Boothby has held the division since 1924. He was Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, in 1940-41, and joined the R.A.F.V.R., retiring with rank of Flt. Lt.			

RS/HI.
26/9/45



Submitted with F3

S. 45

PA in PF666 Boothby

168A

THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT

The following is a copy of a letter by Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., published in the New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times :

It would clearly be improper for me, as a British Member of Parliament, to discuss the merits or demerits of the Bretton Woods agreement in this country while it is under consideration by Congress.

There are, however, certain major obscurities in the final act which ought to be cleared up, in the interests of all concerned, before any irrevocable decisions are taken on either side of the Atlantic.

First of all, does it, or does it not, mean that the participating countries must apply the principle of non-discrimination to international trade? Lord Keynes has assured us, in a letter to The Times of London, that voluntary trade agreements for reciprocal transactions between two countries will be permissible. But his letter was instantly contradicted by an American correspondent, and the point - a vital one - has never been clarified.

Secondly, does it put an end to the sterling area? Again we have been assured that it does not. But the maintenance of a sterling area after the war must involve restrictions on the movement of capital outside the area, and free convertibility of currency within it. Would not this in fact constitute a "discriminatory currency arrangement," which, beyond a comparatively brief transitional period, is categorically prohibited in the final act?

ASSUMPTION QUESTIONED.

Thirdly, it is widely assumed that the proposed fund will insure stability of exchange rates, apart from certain clearly defined exceptions. But is this assumption justified? Article IV 4 (a) states: "Each member undertakes to collaborate with the fund to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements with other members, and to avoid competitive exchange alterations."

Does this mean that each member undertakes to maintain its currency at the agreed par value with gold or United States dollars, and thereby with each other currency? If it does mean this, it would have been easy to say so - although it would then have been less easy to persuade the British public that the scheme does not involve a return to the gold standard.

If it does not mean this, there would appear to be no provision to maintain par values. Under Article IV 4 (b), each country undertakes to outlaw dealings except at par rates in other members' currencies. But this provision is not universal.

The text continues: "A member whose monetary authorities, for the settlement of international transactions, in fact freely buy and sell gold within the limits prescribed by the fund. . . shall be deemed to be fulfilling this undertaking."

There would therefore be at least one important market, New York, in which currencies could be freely dealt in at rates

✓ SC. 13. 5. 65

- 2 -

which would be illegal in London and other centers. The situation thus produced would be utterly fantastic, and can surely not have been intended by the authors of the scheme. We really ought to know how they propose to deal with it.

FUND OR BANK - WHICH ?

One final point. Article VIII (4) requires each member country to buy balances of its currency held by another member country (presumably at par) if these balances have arisen through current transactions, but not if they have arisen through capital transactions. Article VI permits, but does not enjoin, control of capital movements and definitely prohibits the use of the fund's resources to meet a capital outflow from a member country.

Suppose a country has, simultaneously, a capital outflow, and a deficit on income account. She is not allowed to use the fund to check the former. She is apparently obliged to use the fund up to the limit of her quota to prevent any depreciation of her currency caused by the latter, although, under Article V (8), she may be subjected to penal charges for doing so. What, precisely, are her obligations in this situation? It is one that is not unlikely to arise.

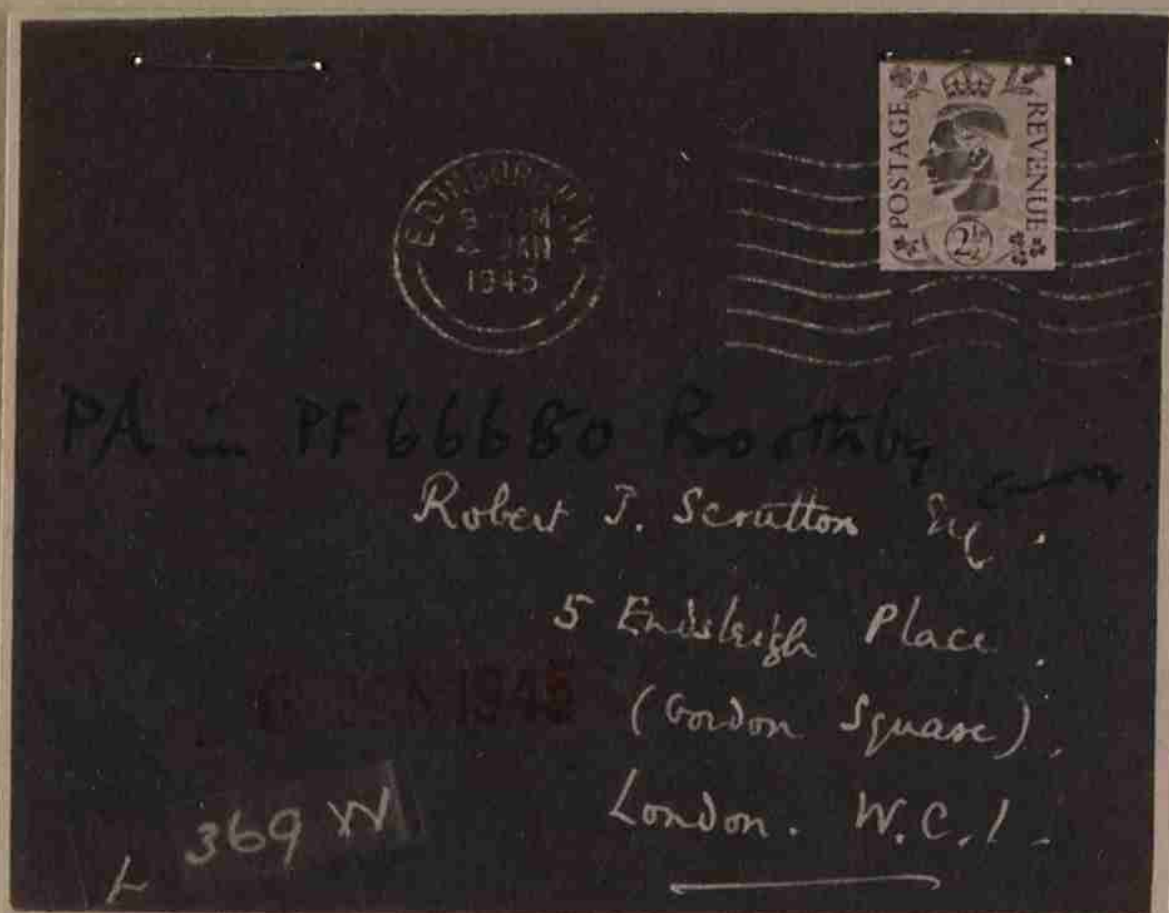
To ask these questions is to ask no more than that we should have some idea of what we are doing before we commit ourselves finally to the fund as opposed to the bank, for which there seems to be general approval. Nothing could be more deleterious to the future of Anglo-American relations than that the two countries should sign an agreement, each thinking that it means something quite different. And, in its present form, the final act of Bretton Woods provides ample scope for such a misunderstanding.

ROBERT BOOTHBY.

New York, March 2nd, 1945.

Further copies of this document are available from the Economic Reform Club & Institute, 32, Queen's Avenue, London, N.10.
OR from the central London office: Panton House, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

167a



Dear Mr. Scrutton.

Thank you for your letter
 & kind invitation, which I
 fear I must decline, as I
 am off to the U.S.A. at
 the beginning of February
 for 2 or 3 months.

Kind regards, & all good wishes
 for 1945.

Yours sincerely
 Robert Boothby.

L 369 VV

6 JAN 1945

9.1.45

Beechwood
Murrayfield
Edinburgh.

4.1.45.

Dear Mr. Scrutton.

Thank you for your letter
a kind invitation, which I
fear I must decline, as I
am off to the U.S.A. at
the beginning of February
for 2 or 3 months.

Kind regards, & all good wishes
for 1945.

Yours sincerely
Robert Boothby.

L 369VV

6 JAN 1945

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H
9.1.45

Dear Thorne,

Our Ref: P.F. 204, 235/P.F. 3.d.

5th. October, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL.

S. Form 81/B.P./5000/10.44

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 66680 Name: BOOTHBY

Original in File No.: P.F. 56548 Econmic Reform Serial: 166a Dated: 7.12.44.
Club. vol.3.

Original from: R.O. Manchester Under Ref.: 6060. dated 5.12.44.

Extracted on: 12.12.44. by: RS. Section: R.4.

Extract from Liverpool City Police Report, dated 1.12.44.,
re meeting of the ECONOMIC REFORM CLUB at Picton Hall on
30.11.44.

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The meeting was opened by Alderman Alexander CRITCHLEY, M.P., who presided. The first speaker, Mr. Robert BOOTHBY, M.P., who is proceeding to America shortly, described the policy of multi-lateral free trade pursued by this country after the last war and the gold standard. He said that to-day we were no longer the great creditor nation of the world, nor the great manufacturing country; America was. It was essential for smaller nations to get together in an economic agreement. The nations of the British Empire and Western Europe should get together to make economic arrangements between themselves, get their currency stable, and pursue an expanding policy aiming at full employment, then, as a "sterling area" we might well be able to come to agreements with America and with Russia.

The United States had all the gold, and there would arise in New York a black market in currencies if every other country was

P.T.O.

forced to maintain the gold standard.

The speaker said that if the Government of this Country accepted the proposals put forward at Breton Woods and returned to the gold standard it would lead to deflation and ruin.

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About 200 persons were present and a collection, said to be taken for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the meeting, was taken.

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16.11.44 12.48 T 46

T 1311-19 GEN/JJ 90027X BOOTHBY, ROBERT JOHN GRAHAM

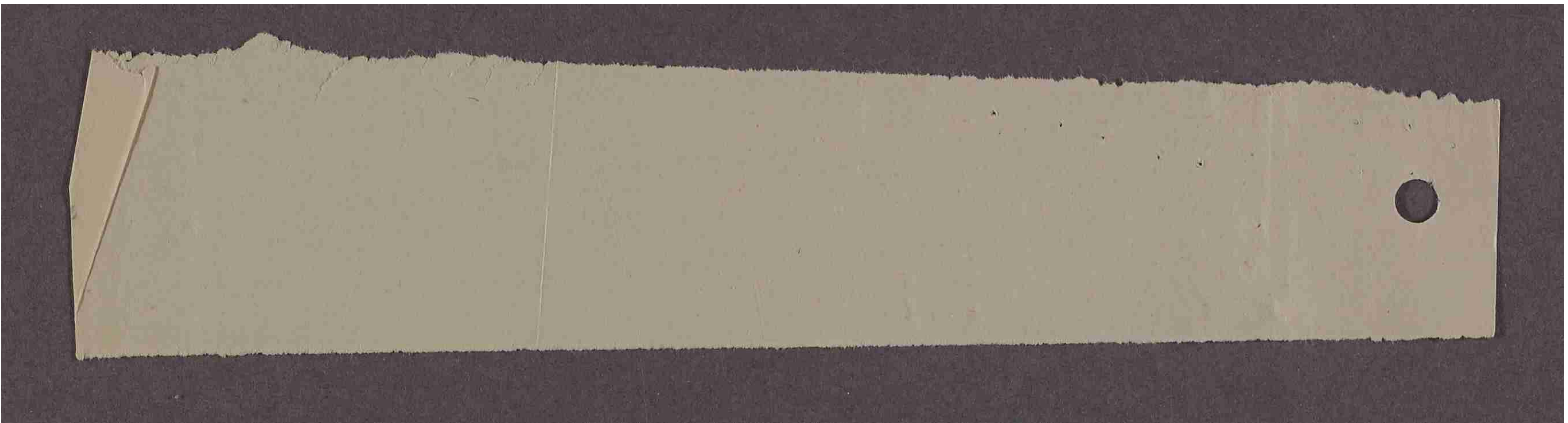
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A.M.J

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1657
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18/11/44



13.11.44 12.05 T 1311-19

GEN/JJ90027X BOOTHBY, ROBERT JOHN GRAHAM

2. BRITISH

3. FRANCE

4. EDINBURGH 12.2.1900

5. HOUSE OF COMMONS, S.W.1

6.

7. M.P

8. PRIVATE VISIT TO H.M AMBASSADOR

9. REPLY 16.00 14.11.44

10. PROCEEDING TO FRANCE AT INVITATION OF H.M AMBASSADOR, PARIS
AND PROBABLY TO USA IN JAN.1945 ON LECTURE TOUR ARRANGED

XX BY M.O.I

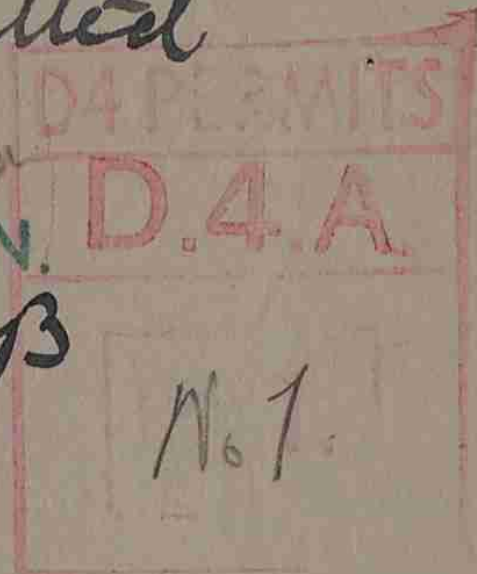
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16/11/44

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PF - PF 66680
164~
PRESS CUTTING.

"TRUTH"

Nov. 3rd. 1944.

BRETTON WOODS

GOODS OR GOLD? Robert Boothby, M.P., Economic Reform Club and Institute, 22, Grosvenor Avenue, London, N.10. Price 6d.

Here, in brief, is the author's economic argument against Bretton Woods. It was first given as an address by the author to a large audience at the Caxton Hall. Readers interested in the subject and not to be interested is to show a criminal lack of concern for this country's future - should make a point of possessing this document, for it will prove of great help in preaching to the yet unconvinced, especially those gullible enough to have allowed Mr. John Anderson to banish their doubts and fears. Mr. Boothby is doing a great work, and doing it with resolution and courage. It is to be hoped that he will now follow up his economic argument with an exposure of the political racket which the Bretton Woods proposals were specially designed to serve.

✓
Hdx
18/11/44

On 30th. October, 1943 a Concert was held at the Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2, in aid of the 18B Detainees (British) Aid Fund. The performers were largely ex-detainees, and the show was compered by the recently released fascist, W.E.C. LUCKIN. All mention of politics was ostentatiously avoided by the performers, and the fascists who attended the concert obviously regarded it more as an opportunity of meeting each other than as an entertainment. The printed programme contained an appeal for the Fund by R.G. DUNLOP, and he also made a verbal appeal.

Special Branch report dated 5th. November 1943 (Ref: 400/42/26) gives a list of those who were present at the meeting, including the following :-

163a
For PF.66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER vol.14. (773a)

Copy of letter to R.O., Birmingham re WEININGER.

PF 50192/B.4.b.

3rd. November, '44

Dear Hughes,

162a
Thank you for your two letters PF 187 of
30.10.44. about Richard WEININGER.

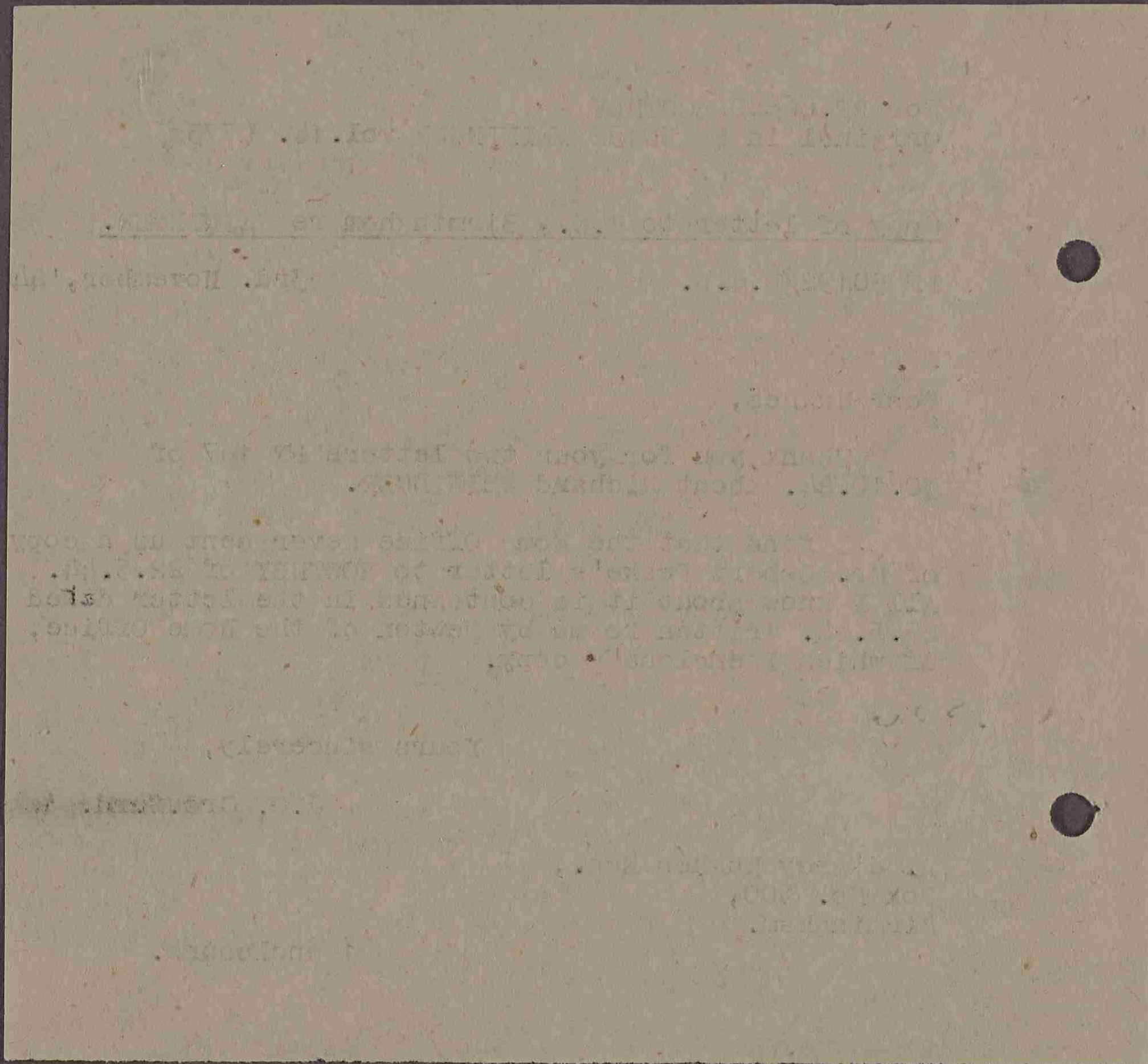
I find that the Home Office never sent us a copy
of Mr. Osbert Peake's letter to BOOTHBY of 22.5.44.
All I know about it is contained in the letter dated
25.5.44. written to me by Newton of the Home Office,
of which I enclose a copy.

1586
Yours sincerely,

J.G. Craufurd.

A. d'Arcy Hughes Esq.,
Box No. 500,
Birmingham.

✓
18/11/44
1 enclosure.



S. Form 81/B.P./5000/10.44

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF 66680 Name: BOOTHBYOriginal in File No.: PF 50192 vol. 14. WEININGER Serial: 771a Dated: 31.10.44.Original from: R.O., Birmingham Under Ref.: P.F. 187. dated 30.10.44.Extracted on: 18.11.44. by: MYH Section: R/4

Extract from letter from R.O., Birmingham re WEININGER,
concerning his visits to Birmingham in connection with his
research work.

.....
 Further to our conversation, I should be most interested to have a copy of Peake's letter to BOOTHBY of 22.5.44. It would, I think, be most interesting to learn precisely how much Peake gave away and how far the Birmingham police are involved. The police, as you can imagine, are most displeased.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) A. d'Arcy Hughes,
 for Major Gerald Glover.

J.G. Craufurd Esq.,

.....

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 18/11/44



7576
SECRETAPPENDIX TO HOME OFFICE SUMMARY No. 76.Information supplied by the Metropolitan PoliceTHE LIBERATOR COUNCIL

The Liberator Council is the name adopted by a certain Eric TROWARD, described as founder - member and organising secretary, for a new movement ostensibly concerned with world currency reform.

TROWARD has an unsavoury record. He has been to prison for fraudulent conversion and other offences and in 1937 conducted a 'fee-snatching' concern known as the "Air Raid Protection Association" which was exposed in the press. An allegation was made in 1940 that he was a very keen fascist.

TROWARD has drawn up a so-called "Liberator Plan" advocating a universal currency for all imports and exports called the "Libra", with exchange rates to be permanently fixed between the currency of each country and "Libra". His mentality is revealed in the "Plan's" attacks on international financiers "a dozen or so powerful men" seeking to make the nations "catpaws in international affairs" and mostly resident in Britain or America of "Foreign European extraction."

The Council's most ambitious project to date was the staging of the "Bayswater Economic Conference" at the Porchester Hall, Bayswater, W.2. on the 9th March.

W. Craven-Ellis, M.P. addressed the first session on the need of converting the Bank of England into a public utility corporation. The second session, under the chairmanship of R.R. STOKES, M.P., was addressed by the following speakers

- (1) E.J. HOLLOWAY, secretary of the Economic Reform Club and Institute.
- (2) G.H. STOCK of the British Freedom League, Liverpool.
- (3) J. McCARRON, secretary of Bobby and Co.Ltd.
- (4) Eric TROWARD.

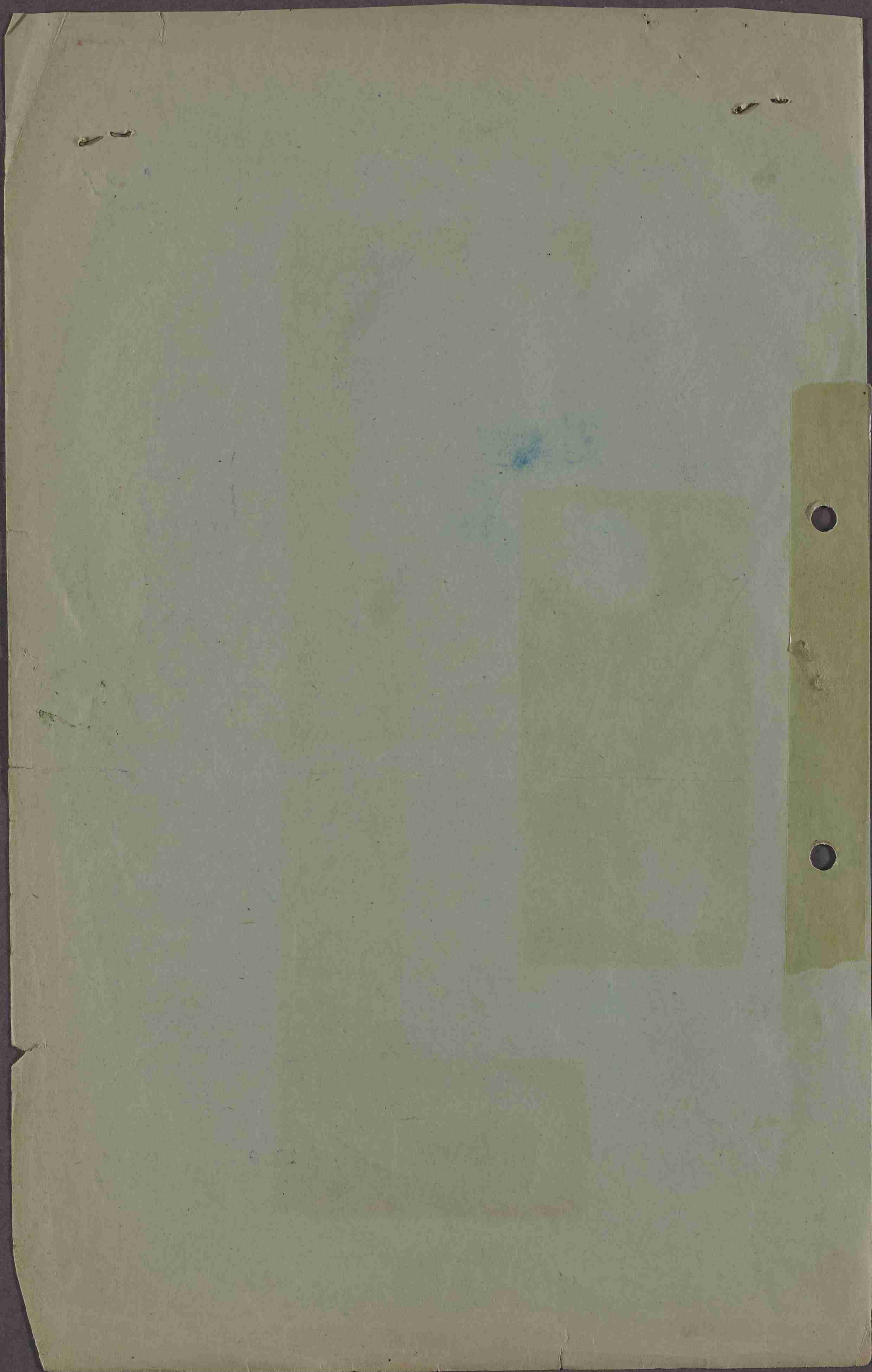
The audience included several fascists and a considerable anti-Government and anti-Churchill element; the People's Common Law Parliament was also well represented.

Against Bretton Woods

The Liberator Council is holding a conference at the Waldorf Hotel tomorrow to demand that Parliament throw out the Bretton Woods Monetary Plan. Speakers are to be Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Eric Troward. They will stress the dangers to Britain and the Dominions of allowing effective control over their destinies to be exercised by alien financial groups through the nexus of gold. These dangers are very real.

It is particularly refreshing to find Mr. Boothby with his special knowledge a recruit to the policy of non-tampering with the monetary affairs of other countries.

Tenth 22.9.44



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B4B *Mr. Crawford. To see and*
PRESS CUTTING. *p.a. if worth*
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destroy if not.

ABERDEEN PRESS & JOURNAL.

should be
PK 50192

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13.9.44

Mr Boothby and Buckie

Sir,—I note Mr Boothby wishes this controversy to end on the note that a minority of fishermen at Buckie went to sea last week in defiance of an agreement come to and observed by their colleagues at other ports.

I cannot allow the controversy to end on such a note. The position laid out by Mr Boothby is false. Let me reiterate that the fishermen at Buckie were never consulted, and went to sea on the advice of the local advisory committee.

Mr Boothby's pertinent question is easily answered. The Scottish Office did not send an officer to Buckie on Thursday last or any day last week to impose a ban. Mr Boothby has been again listening to gossip.

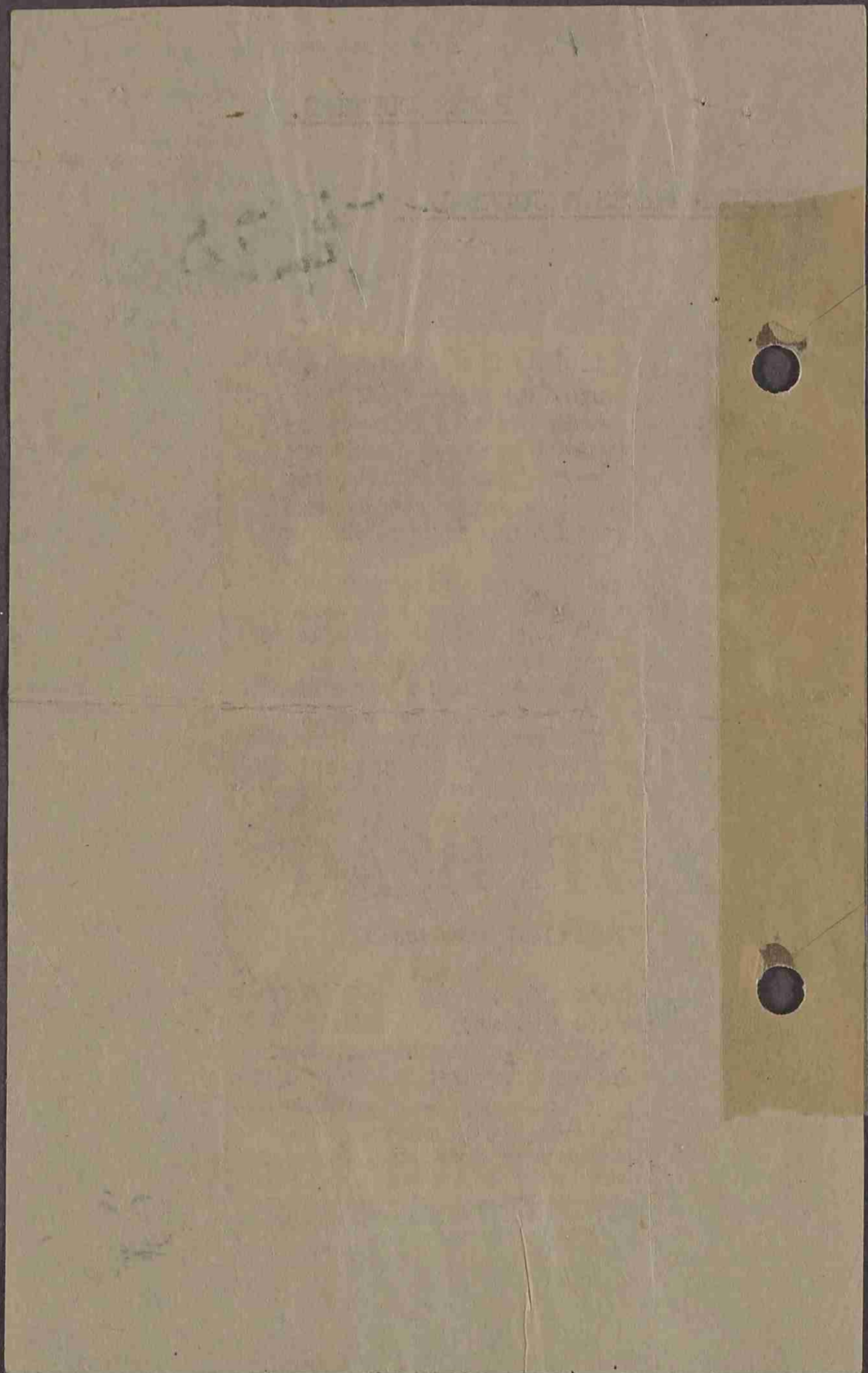
It ill becomes an M.P. to make false statements, and Mr Boothby before committing himself to print should have confirmed at the Scottish Office any gossip he heard of an officer being sent to Buckie.

Mr Boothby has been casting reflections on the fishermen here, who have loyally implemented all the agreements they entered into with the Ministry of Food.

I observe Mr Boothby has not been man enough to apologise to our fishermen here.—**H. J. Flett,**
 Buckie.

1600
(82)

✓
88
B4B
298



New Statesman

PRESS CUTTING

Date 23.6.44

159

18B and 12(5A)

SIR,—It is right that the House of Commons should be deeply concerned about Regulation 18B. But the less well-known 12 (5A) gives cause for equal, if not greater, anxiety. Under this Regulation friendly aliens can be detained indefinitely, without charge or trial, merely because a deportation order has been made against them which cannot be executed owing to the war. The fact that citizens of allied countries have been held for years in what amounts to penal servitude, without ever being told the reason why, can only damage the reputation for justice and fair dealing which we have built up through centuries.

Where personal liberty is concerned, we get down to fundamental principles, because if this liberty is lost then—for the time being—every single other liberty is extinguished. Chapter 39 of Magna Charta says that no free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised or in any way destroyed, "nor will we go upon him nor send upon him," except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land. Chapter 40 says "To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."

The comments of Hallam upon these two chapters are worth recording:

It is obvious that these words, interpreted by any honest Court of law, convey an ample security for the two main rights of civil society. From the era, therefore, of King John's Charter it must have been a clear principle of our constitution that no man can be detained in prison without trial. Whether courts of justice framed the writ of *habeas corpus* in conformity to the spirit of this clause, or found it already in their register, it became from that era the right of every subject to demand it. That right, rendered more actively remedial by the Statute of Charles II, but founded upon the broad basis of Magna Charta, is the principal bulwark of English liberty; and if ever temporary circumstances, or the doubtful plea of political necessity, shall lead men to look on its denial with apathy, the most distinguishing characteristic of our Constitution will be effaced.

May I, in conclusion, quote a few sentences from the remarkable address given in 1937 to the University of Glasgow Law Society by one of the greatest criminal lawyers of our time, Lord Justice Clerk Aitchison?

"It is to my mind a sound principle," said Lord Aitchison, "that *habeas corpus* should not be repealed by implication, and that not even the exigencies of war should sanction a construction so repugnant to fundamental liberty. . . . The trend of affairs in Europe make a consideration of these things timely and opportune, if not indeed urgent. If crisis should come into the affairs of our own country, security would depend above all upon the maintenance of the fundamental rights of liberty. . . . I would counsel you, especially those of you who may some day come into public life, to keep a watchful eye upon all legislation which excludes the right of appeal by the subject aggrieved to the Courts of law. The tendency to make a Minister of State the judge in his own cause is a tendency to be watched."

In his speech to the House of Commons last Friday, the Home Secretary made an able defence of Regulation 18B, on the grounds of expediency. He did not say that the administration of this Regulation had caused the law officers to put forward arguments to the supreme appellate tribunal which, in the words of Lord Atkin, "might have been addressed acceptably to the Court of King's Bench in the time of Charles I." He left the fundamental principle involved coldly alone.

ROBERT BOOTHBY

A. H. E.

Boothby often takes
his line: he is
thinking of Richard
Wainwright.

B. 4 Mr. Cranford
might be interested
J. C. S. L.

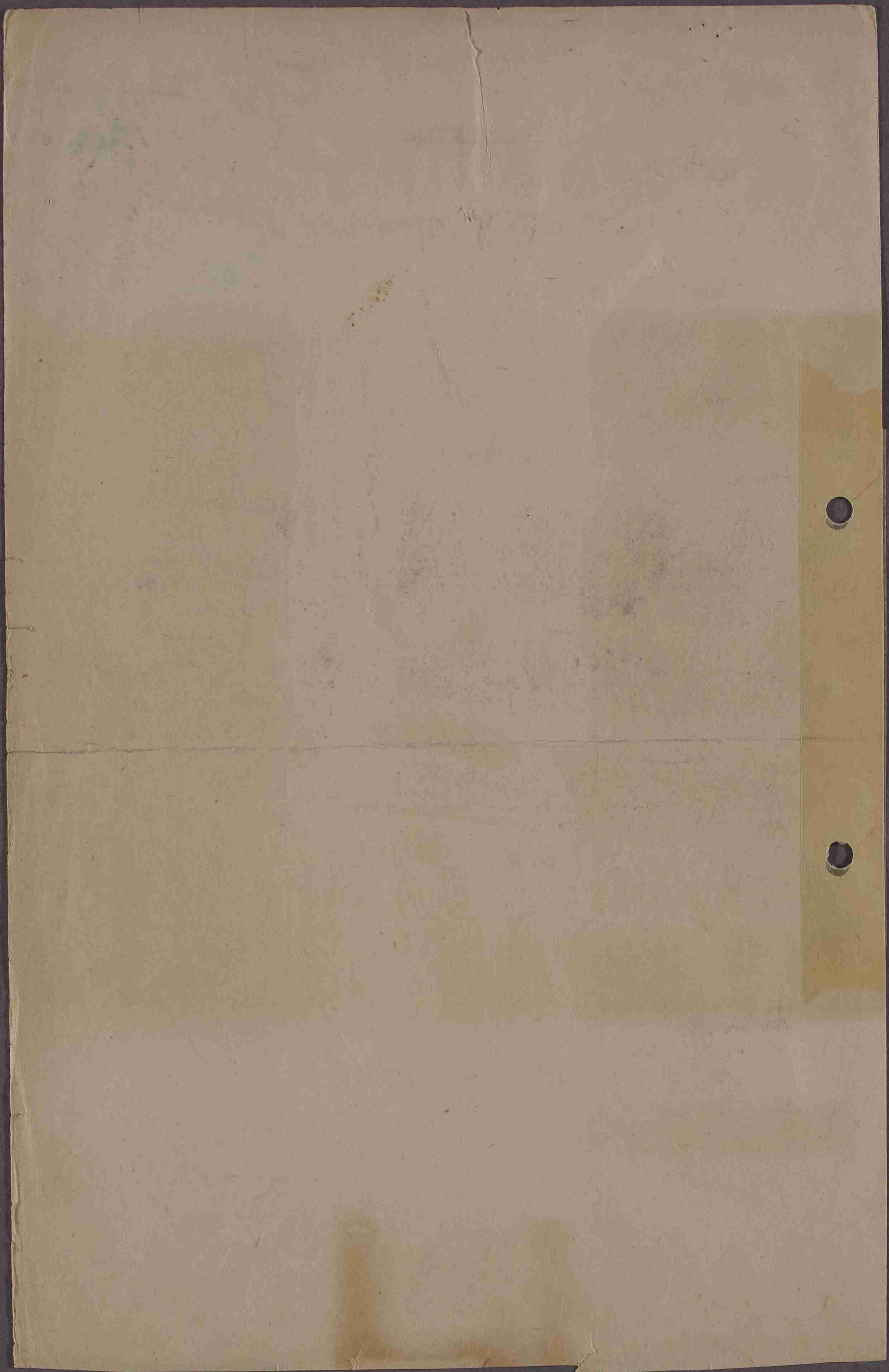
24.4.44

B. 4 Mr. Cranford

B. 16 Sir E. H. H. H.
T. C. H.

J. C. H.
H. C. H.
H. C. H.

25.6.44



S. Form 81/B.P./5000/10.44

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF 66680 Name: BOOTHBY

Original in File No.: PF 50192 vol. 14 WEININGER Serial: 722a Dated: 26.5.44.

Original from: Home Office Under Ref.: W 1364/29 dated 25.5.44.

Extracted on: 18.11.44 by: MYH. Section: R/4.

Extract from letter from Home Office re WEININGER and his claim to be engaged in Research work.

Dear Craufurd,

You may care to know that Mr. Peake has recently taken the opportunity of telling Mr. BOOTHBY that full enquiries have been made into WEININGER's claim to have been engaged on study and research work in Birmingham and that as a result, nearly all his representations were found to be contrary to fact. Mr. BOOTHBY was also told that in future WEININGER would not be allowed any periods of absence from York without the Home Secretary's permission and without fullest enquiry.....

.....

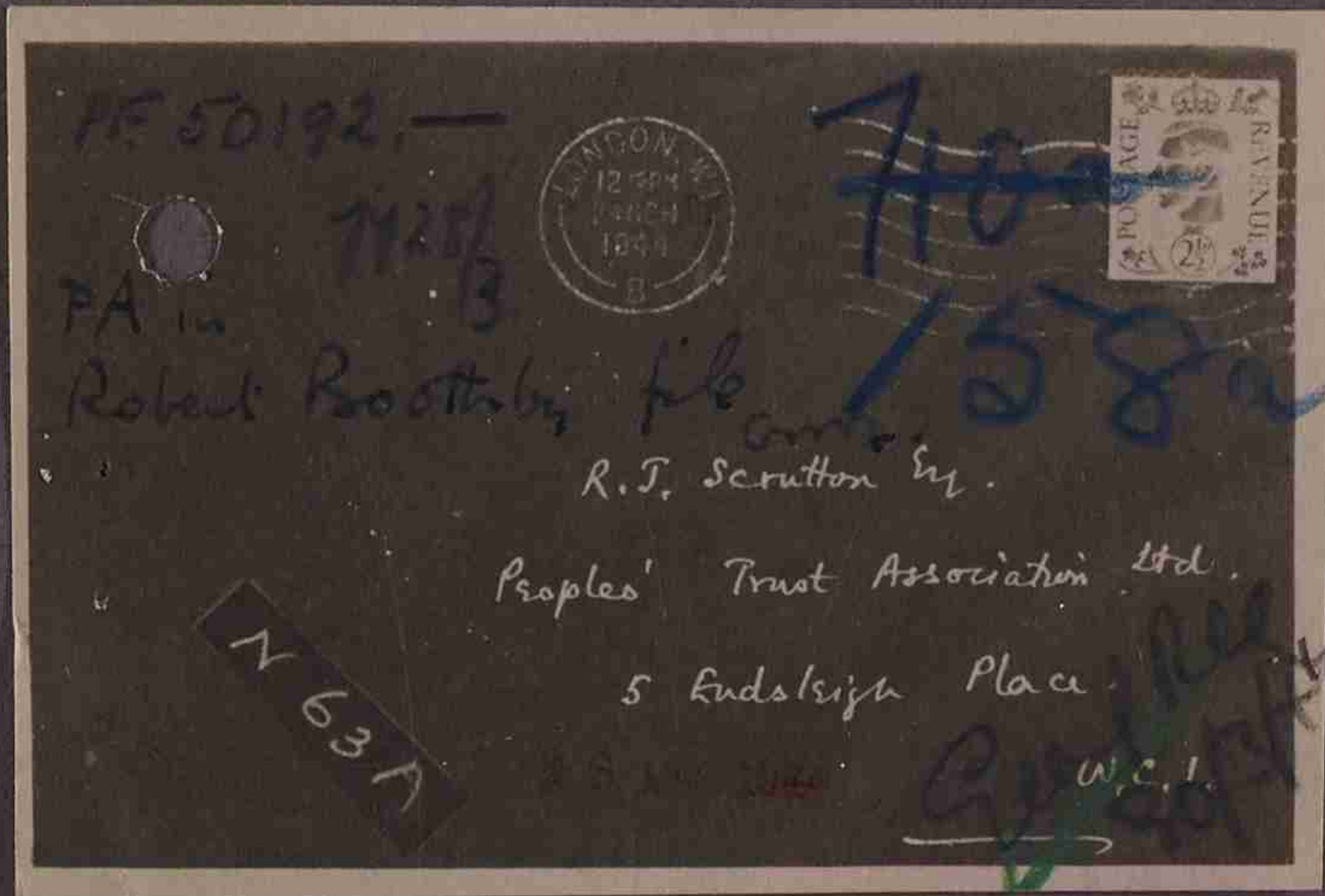
Yours sincerely,

(signed)

J.M. Newton.

✓
H/C
18/11/44









THE DORCHESTER HOTEL
LONDON
TELEPHONE MAYFAIR 8388

24 '3' 44

Dear Mr. Scrutton.

Thank you for your letter.

Friday May 12 would suit
me very well.

The sub-headings of my lecture
will be :-

1. Causes of Breakdown of Economic System.
Failure of distribution.
Inadequate purchasing power.
2. Solution of Economic Problem.
Total outlay must balance savings.
Control of credit.
Control of investment.
A national minimum.
Nutrition and housing policy.

63 A



710a

3. International trade after the war
4. Expansion versus contraction

Yours sincerely
Robert Boothby.

158a

N 63 A

2. H. M. A. 1944



R2F
RH 21-3-44
PA in Robert BOOTHBY's file
PR 50192
Robert J. Scrutton Esq.
People's Trust Association Ltd.
5 Endelburgh Place
W.C.1
M 418A
17 MAR 1944

~~7006~~
157a

House of Commons.

15.3.44.
Dear Sir
Thank you for your letter.
I shall be glad to speak
on Economic & Financial
Reform on any Wednesday
after May 3.
Yours faithfully
Robert Boothby.
M 418A
17 MAR 1944

~~John~~
23/3/44



(041) B.L.B. Noted in PF 50192
B.L.B. Mr. Cranford. To see and p.a. The Times 706a
Law Report, Feb. 25

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

Before Mr. JUSTICE STABLE

**M.P.'s LIBEL ACTION SETTLED
 BOOTHBY v. REED AND ANOTHER**

The settlement was announced of a libel action, brought by Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., against Mr. Douglas Reed, the author, and Jonathan Cape, Limited, the publishers, of a book entitled "Lest we Regret," in respect of matter contained therein.

Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., Mr. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C., and Mr. B. J. MacKenna appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Frank Gahan (for Mr. H. C. Leon on war service) for the defendants.

SIR WALTER MONCKTON, in announcing the settlement, said: Mr. Boothby has been a member of the House of Commons since 1924. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in May, 1940, and resigned from that office in January, 1941, after the publication of the findings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate his conduct in connexion with the payment out of assets in this country of claims against the Government of Czechoslovakia and against institutions in that country. Mr. Boothby would have been glad to leave the matter there and to rely upon his record of public service before and after the inquiry to establish his integrity. But in the book entitled "Lest we Regret" there is a passage in which the following words occur:—

"We have known a Junior Minister to be dismissed for accepting money from an alien who sought his own financial advantage, yet this alien was never charged; what meaning, then, has a Corrupt Practices Act?"

This passage was brought to Mr. Boothby's attention by a number of persons who read the words "a Junior Minister" as referring to Mr. Boothby, and the words "an alien" to Mr. Richard Weininger. The suggestion plainly conveyed to the mind of the reader is that Mr. Boothby as a Minister of the Crown had accepted a bribe to promote the financial advantage of Mr. Weininger, and had been guilty of conduct which ought to have resulted in a criminal prosecution. As I have already said, Mr. Boothby would have preferred, if it had been possible, to devote all his energies to his present public work and to refrain from returning to this past controversy. But the suggestion in the passage which I have quoted goes far beyond the findings of the Select Committee and does a serious injustice to his reputation.

PRESS CUTTING. 26.2.44
26.2.44
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File under 10/11/44
At the time...
B.L.B.

The true facts relating to Mr. Boothby's acceptance of money from Mr. Weininger are as follows:—Mr. Weininger is a Czech subject and, according to German racial definitions, a non-Aryan. His property and that of his family in Germany was confiscated by the Nazis. After the Munich agreement Mr. Weininger realized that his family's assets in Czechoslovakia were also in danger of being confiscated by the Nazis, and he was anxious to withdraw them from that country. He approached Mr. Boothby, whom he knew personally, and asked his assistance. Mr. Boothby at that time held no office in the Government, his profession was that of a commercial banker. Mr. Boothby agreed to travel to Prague and to negotiate with the Czech authorities for the release of the Weininger investments. Mr. Weininger advanced to Mr. Boothby a sum to cover the expenses of this journey. That is the only money which Mr. Boothby has ever accepted from Mr. Weininger or his family.

The findings of the Select Committee afford no justification for the statements in Mr. Reed's book. There is no finding that Mr. Boothby had been guilty of corrupt practices or of criminal misconduct of any kind. No finding impugns his conduct as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. No finding charges him with any breach of duty in accepting money from Mr. Weininger.

There are two other matters which it is proper that I should mention. First, Mr. Boothby was not dismissed from office, as Mr. Reed has written, but he resigned. Secondly, the only financial advantage which Mr. Weininger ever sought was the satisfaction of a lawful claim, which has since been met by his Majesty's Treasury.

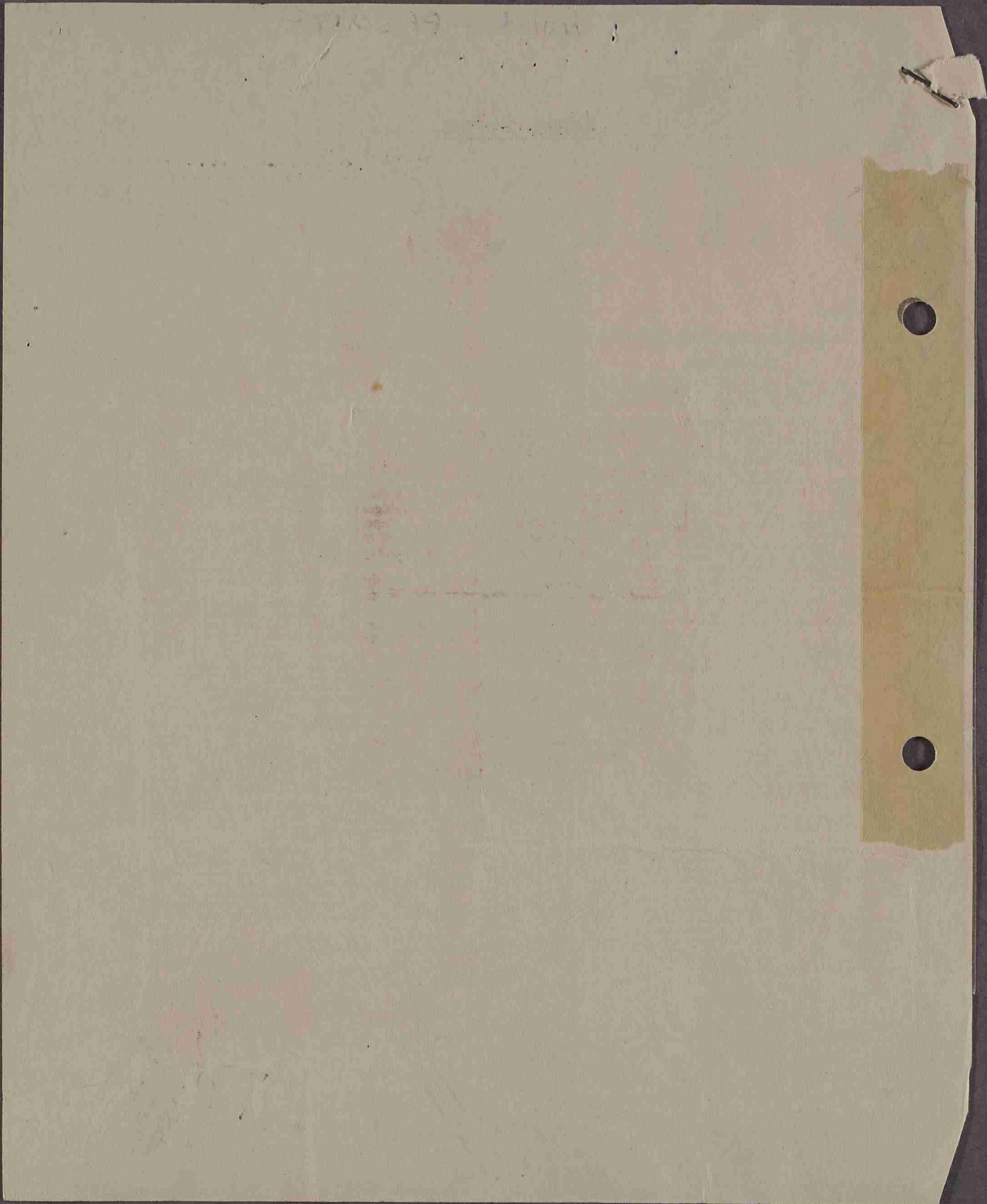
The author and publishers are persons of repute, and it is right to say that, as soon as Mr. Boothby's complaint was brought to their notice, they showed the utmost readiness to repair the injustice which the publication had done to Mr. Boothby. They are here by their counsel to assent to this statement and to apologize unreservedly. Mr. Boothby has not sought, and does not seek, damages.

Mr. GAHAN said that, on behalf of the defendants, he assented to the statement made, repeated the defendants' apology, and expressed their regret.

His LORDSHIP assented to the record being withdrawn.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lawrance, Messer and Co.; Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash and Co.

23/3/44
19/3/44



PRESS CUTTING.

Date

**A FURTHER ACTION OVER SAME
PARAGRAPH
WEININGER v. REED AND ANOTHER**

The settlement was also announced of a libel action brought by Mr. Richard Weininger against Mr. Douglas Reed and Jonathan Cape, Limited, in respect of the same paragraph in "Lest we Regret," of which Mr. Boothby complained.

Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Frank Gahan (for Mr. H. C. Leon on war service) for the defendants.

Mr. FOX-ANDREWS said that Mr. Weininger had not asked for damages, but the defendants were making a payment of an agreed sum for costs.

Mr. GAHAN, on behalf of the defendants, unreservedly apologized.

His LORDSHIP agreed to the record being withdrawn.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Co.; Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash and Co.

[Handwritten signature]
2/12/41

S. Form 39.

noted in PF 50192

BHB /
Chauford /
7056
155aPRESS CUTTING.

THE EVENING STANDARD.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Date... 25.2.44.....

**M.P.'s LIBEL
ACTION
SETTLED**

Statements in the book *Lest We Regret* were the subject matter of two libel actions which were settled before Mr Justice Stable in the King's Bench Division to-day.

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., and Mr. Richard Weininger were the plaintiffs, and the defendants were the author of the book, Mr. Douglas Reed, and the publishers, Messrs. Jonathan Cape, Limited.

Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., for Mr. Boothby, said Mr. Boothby, who had been an M.P. since 1924, became Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food in May 1940, and resigned from that office in January 1941.

The resignation was after the publication of the findings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate his conduct in connection with the payment out of assets in this country of claims against the Government of Czechoslovakia and against institutions in this country.

Mr. Boothby would have been glad to leave the matter there and to rely upon his record of public service before and after the



Mr. Robert Boothby



Douglas Reed

inquiry to establish his integrity. But in the book entitled *Lest We Regret*, the following passage appeared:

"We have known a junior Minister to be dismissed for accepting money from an alien who sought his own financial advantage, yet this alien was never charged. What meaning, then, has a Corrupt Practices Act?"

The suggestion plainly conveyed was that Mr. Boothby had accepted a bribe to promote the financial advantage of Mr. Weininger.

Sir Walter said that the true facts and the findings of the Select Committee afforded no justification for the statements in Mr. Reed's book.

Mr. Boothby was not dismissed from office, but resigned, and the only financial advantage which Mr. Weininger had ever sought was the satisfaction of a lawful claim, which had since been met by the Treasury.

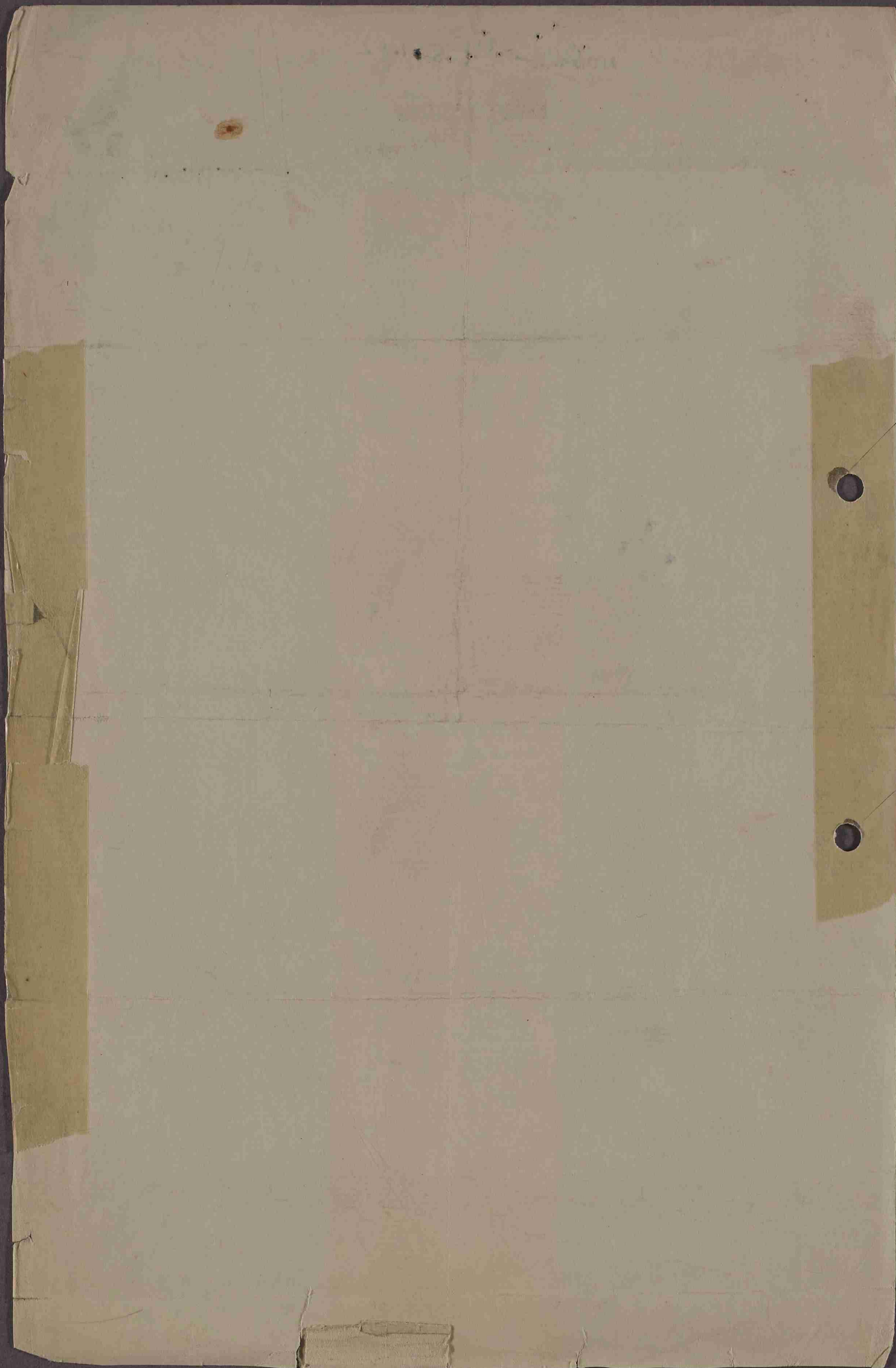
When the complaint was brought to Mr. Reed's and Messrs. Cape's notice, they showed the utmost readiness to repair the injustice. Mr. Boothby did not seek damages.

Mr. Fox Andrews, for Mr. Weininger, said there was no question of Mr. Weininger ever having sought his own financial advantage in any way. He did not seek damages.

Defendants, through their counsel, apologised in court for the statements, and the record in each action was accordingly withdrawn.

R
Feb 2 PA
Weininger

PF 50192



S. Form 31.

Noted in PF50192

~~D.A.C.~~
L.F. Eud

Pislo

8/10

28.1.44

154^a

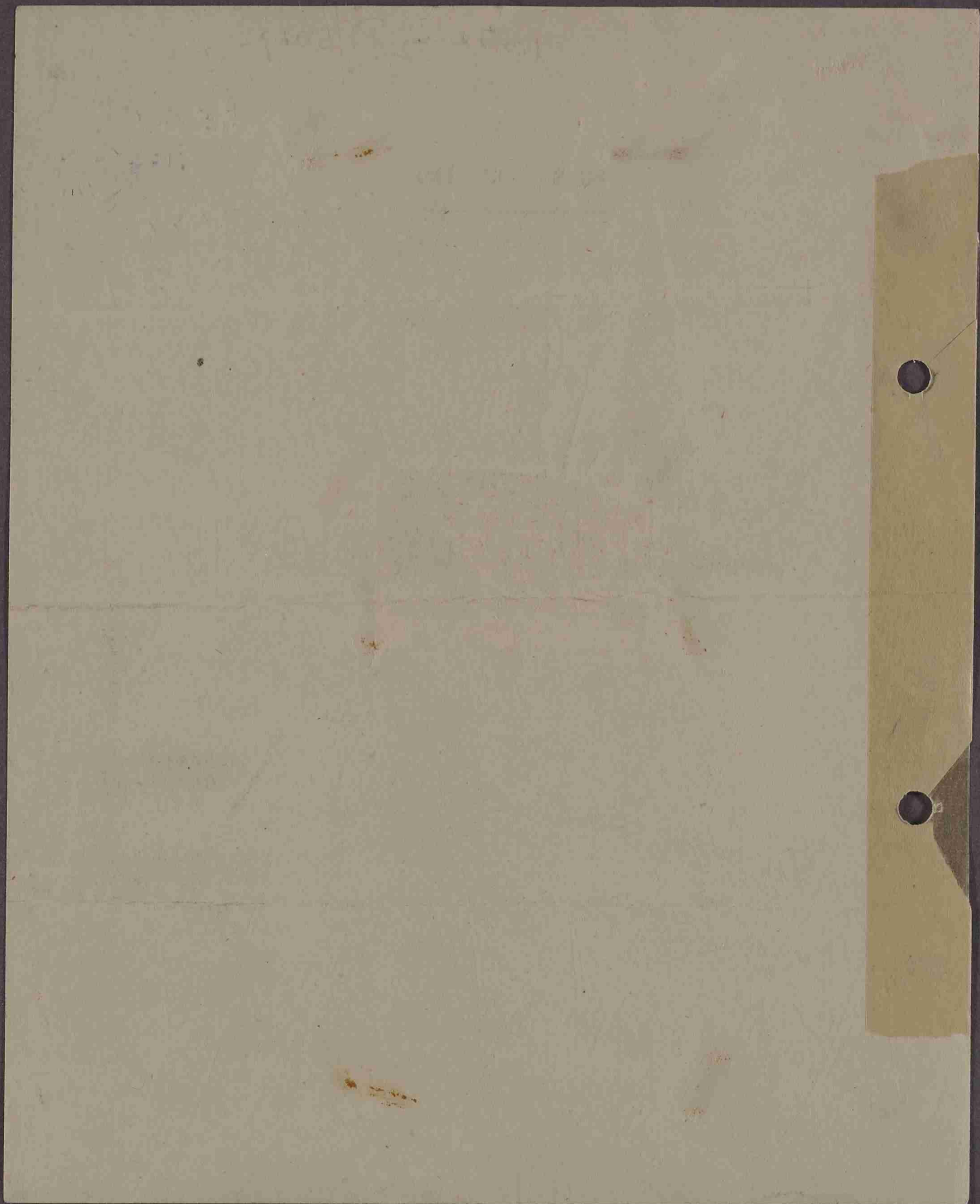
Daily Telegraph

PRESS CUTTING

M.P. ALLEGES LIBEL

Mr. Boothby, Conservative M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, stated yesterday that his solicitors had issued a writ for alleged libel against Mr. Douglas Reed, the author, and Jonathan Cape Ltd., the publishers, arising out of Mr. Reed's recent book, "Lest We Regret."

Similar writs have also been issued on behalf of Mr. Richard Weininger.



① ~~682a~~
~~678B~~
 153a



3 DEC 1943

R.J. Scrutton Esq.,
 Common Law Parliament,
 5 Endsleigh Place,
 Gordon Square,
 W.C. 1.

D'999H

PA in Robert BOOTHBY's file
 Gmz.

30th November 1943.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 27th instant. I am in agreement with the resolution quoted therein. My views on the subject of financial reform are set out in a book of mine, published by Secker & Warburg last week, entitled "The New Economy".

Yours faithfully,

Robert Boothby

R.J. Scrutton Esq.,
 Common Law Parliament,
 5 Endsleigh Place,
 Gordon Square,
 W.C. 1.

D'999H

— Robert John
 Sealam M.P.

P.F. 50192

c/o
 6/12

D3B

5/12

LMC
 23/12/43

B67/R3

8/12/43

with such instructions as may be issued by the civil or military authorities to members of the public.

Those included in 'Staff Group A' will be so informed by Heads of Divisions.

2. Passes.

Should any contingency arise in which Officers or members of the Staff find themselves in a position in which they are liable to come into contact with the enemy, all Passes bearing any reference to "Security Service," "M.I. 5," "Box 500" or "Intelligence Department", should be destroyed. Military Identity Cards (A.F. B. 2606) held by Officers, and A.B. 64 in possession of other ranks, should be retained.

3. General

In the event of any person being questioned after falling into enemy hands, the replies to be given are as follows:—

(a) Service Personnel should follow the normal military procedure, i.e. produce their B. 2606 or A.B. 64 and confine themselves to giving their name and Rank, or Regimental Number. (Note: Under the Laws and Usages of War on Land, no member of the Armed Forces can legally be compelled to give any further information of any description).

(b) Civil Personnel (male or female) should confine themselves to giving their occupation as 'Civil Assistant' or 'clerical Assistant' in the 'War Office Records Department at Blenheim Palace (or 58 St. James's Street, or Regional Commissioner's

Office/

S. Form 81/B.P./3000/9.43.

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 50192. Name: BOOTHBY, Robert.

Original in File No.: L. 336(211) Serial: 25a. Dated: 30.7.43.

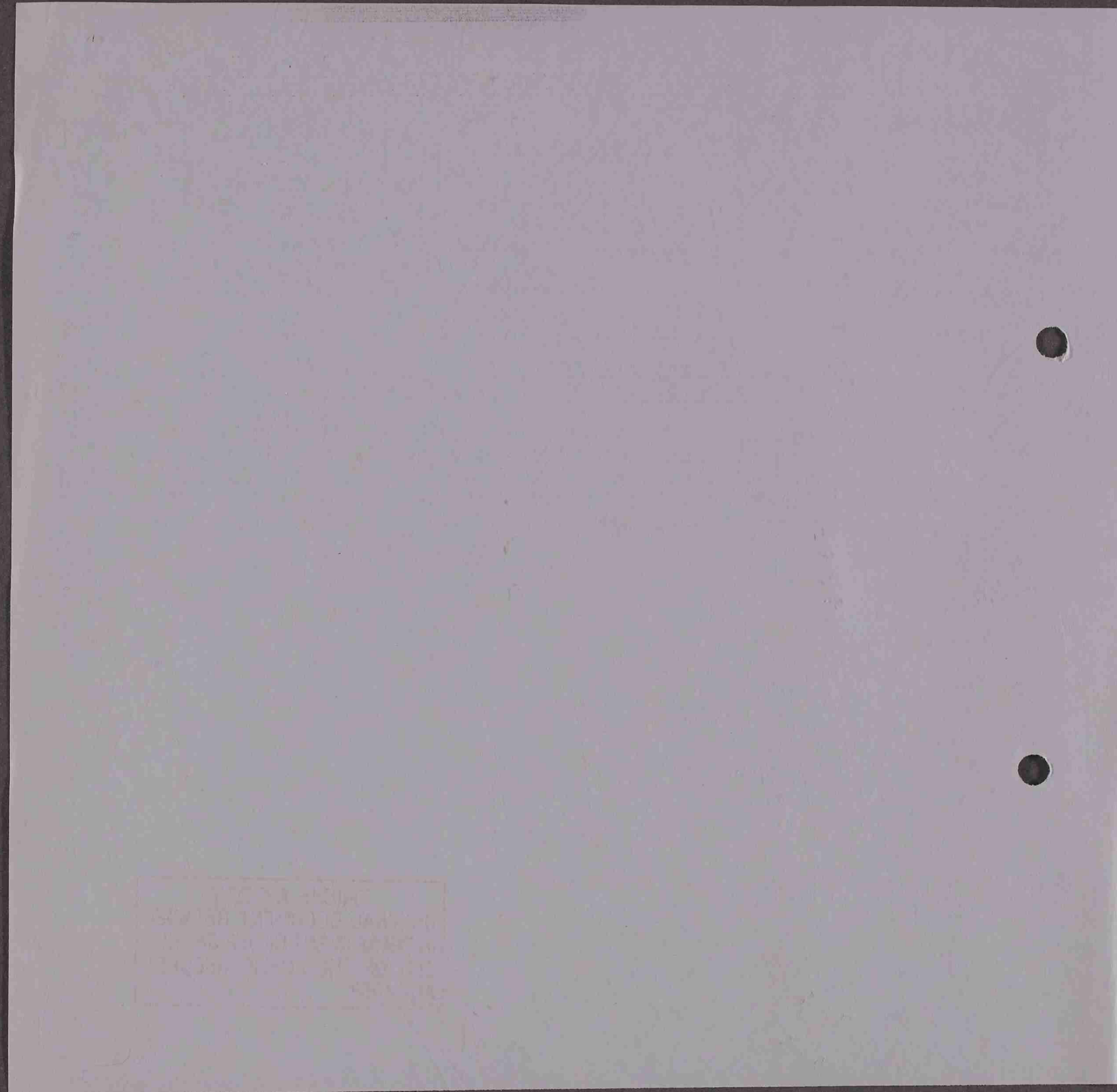
Original from: S.I.S. Under Ref.: none, dated 30.7.43.

Extracted on: 4.11.43. by: HMEB Section: R.4.

From S.I.S. report, ref: dated 21.3.40,
 forwarded by S.I.S. on request from M.1.5.

Report states that Jacobus SMITH, who is reported to be in touch with Nicolas DOUBENSKY, Known German Agent, has applied ~~for~~ for a visa to visit Paris, together with Robert BOOTHBY, who wrote to him on House of Commons note paper, asking him to accompany him on urgent business for the Ministry of Supply.

THIS IS A COPY
 ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
 IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
 ACT 1958



15 MAY 1943

R.
R. X. refer to PF 48909 Mosley.

RC 14/5 99

Box 500

PMB/F3C2

H.M. Prison,
Holloway, N.7,
12-5-43.607B
151R.
Is there a file for Boothby?
If so, pl. join.

- BOOTHBY, Robert

John Graham M.P.

PMB/F3C2

PF 48909

PF 50192

X Sir Oswald Mosley.

Aug 17.5.43.

I have to report that the above named was visited on 11-5-43 by Mr. R.J.G. Boothby, M.P. I supervised the visit myself.

The first part of the visit was occupied by Mr. Boothby and Sir Oswald trying to determine how much the other had changed since their last meeting apparently some years ago. It was agreed that neither had changed very much. Mr. Boothby then went on to say that he had had a very rough time lately. He said no charge had been made against him, that he had at once sought the advice of Mr. Lloyd George who advised him to go at once to his constituency and seek the opinion of his constituents. This Mr. Boothby did and got a splendid reception. Almost all his constituents still supported him. Mr. Boothby seemed unwilling to discuss this matter at any great length. Sir Oswald then spoke of his health saying the inactivity of his present life was tending to cause a more frequent recurrence of his old trouble, phlebitis, but that apart from this his health was good. He then went on to mention that he was now taking no interest in politics but was devoting all his time to the study of philosophy and that he was making notes which would, after he was released, form the basis of a book he intended to write, a review of all the published writings on philosophy.

The visit then turned into a "public meeting" with Sir Oswald as the speaker - nay - the orator, and Mr. Boothby the audience.

The points Sir Oswald tried to make were as follows:-

1. The country was allowed to believe that he and his party had since the outbreak of war done something disloyal.
2. The only activity he and his party had taken part in was to try and promote a negotiated peace.
3. If invasion had been attempted he and his party would have fought to resist it.
4. He had given orders to this effect which had been published in "Action".

Points 3 and 4 were stressed in response to a suggestion by Mr. Boothby that if Mosley had sent his followers into trenches on the east immediately after Dunkirk there would have been no banning of the party and no arrests.)

- He himself had considered "joining up" but decided that his duty was to remain outside the Army as because as a soldier he would not have the same opportunities of making full use of an occasion if when it did arise, of promoting a negotiated peace.

100/476



6. In his opinion the best way he could serve the Country was to promote and secure a negotiated peace, but the war having developed as it had done he realised now that it must proceed to the "knock-out" blow.
7. The Defence Regulation under which he and his followers were arrested was passed one day and before he and his followers had time to know of it they were thrown into prison.
8. His detention in prison was due to the desire for political revenge on the part of certain politicians. He did not name them but said he he did not include the Prime Minister among them. (Mr. Boothby and Sir Oswald then agreed that the present satisfactory war condition was due entirely to one man, the Prime Minister and how wrong it was that he and Mr. Lloyd George had been "kept out" so long.)
9. The Press were party to the revengeful action on the part of certain politicians to keep him locked up, e.g. the recent lawsuit had had a very meagre notice in the Press.
10. He had an utter contempt for the Judges as they were only the creatures of the executive.
11. He wanted to be allowed out under D.R. 18 A, and to be allowed to answer publicly whatever case the Government had against him. The Government had never attempted to correct the false impression the Public had, that he and his party had been disloyal in their actions since the outbreak of war. If he were allowed to state his case it would cause a sensation.
12. If he were allowed out he would obey the Law whatever it was. He had always been willing to do so irrespective of whether he thought the Law was good or bad.
13. Mr. Churchill had said sometime ago that if and when the military situation improved he, Mr. Churchill, would do away with D.R. 18 B. Mr. Boothby agreed that the situation had improved to the extent that they could be let out now under supervision.
14. He did not lay the blame at the door of the Home Office. It was certain politicians and M.I.5 were to blame. He had worked with M.I.5 in the last war. Then they were soldiers, but in this war they were staffed by the sweepings of Geneva and all had a strong political bias.
15. He recounted what had happened when he appeared before the Advisory Committee, and said that M.I.5 had been unable to make out any case against him.

The talk then turned to what Sir Oswald was reading and to a rather onesided discussion on philosophy. Sir Oswald praised highly the German philosophers and in response to a mild protest by Mr. Boothby, damned English philosophers with faint praise.

Mr Boothby then indicated what he was going to say in the debate in the House next day on the Keynes plan etc. He said he was publishing a book on these matters. The visit terminated in a

personal note of a hostile nature.

*For information
Sublime and Secret Office*

For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 598c

C O P Y .

House of Commons.

8th. April, 1943.

Dear Osbert,

WEININGER tells me that he has been refused permission to reside in Oxford on the ground that it is less than 100 miles from London. This seems a bit hard, as he is anxious to do some research work for which the facilities there would be very useful.

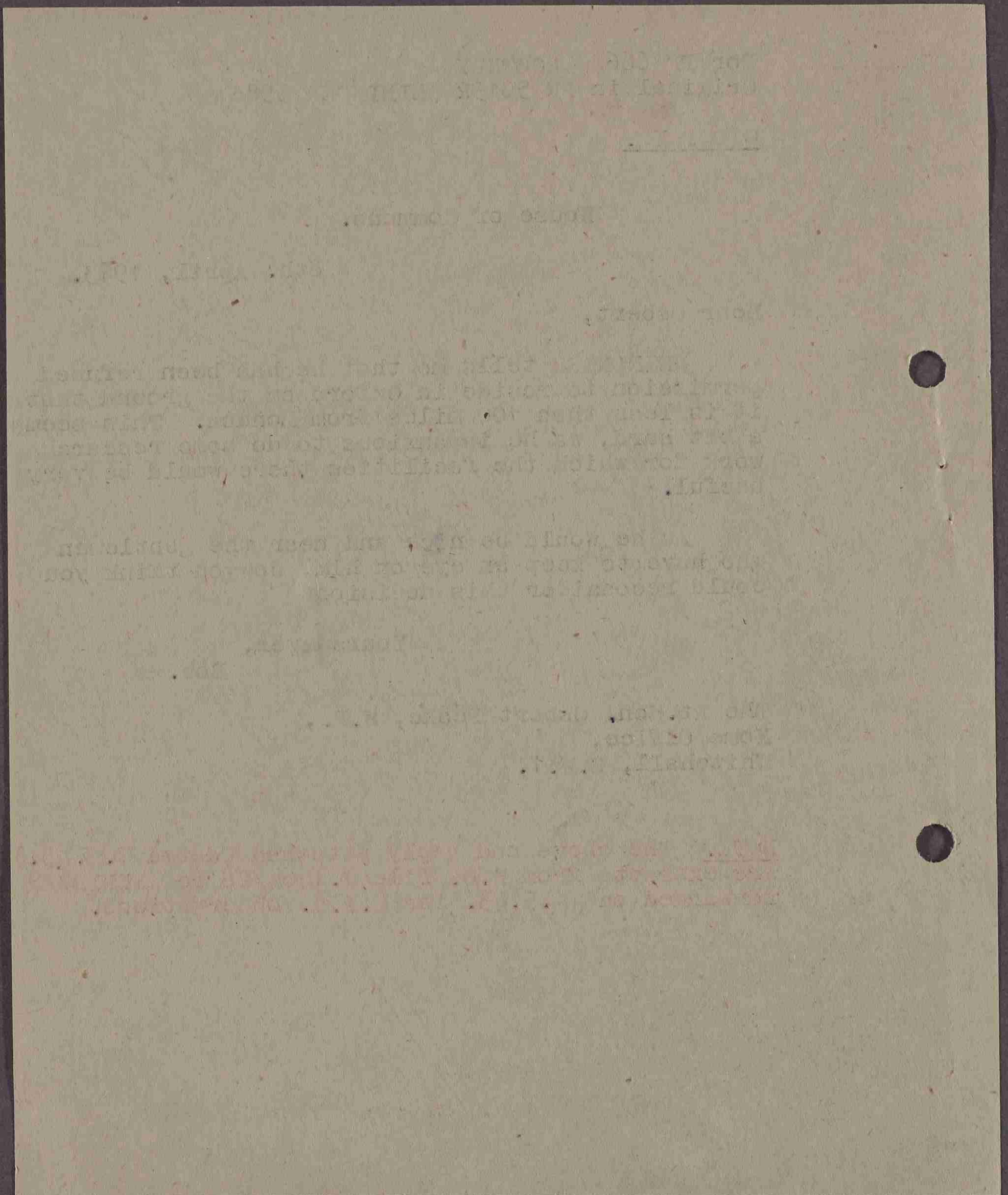
As he would be nice and near the gentlemen who have to keep an eye on him, do you think you could reconsider this decision?

Yours ever,

Bob.

The Rt.Hon. Osbert Peake, M.P.,
Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

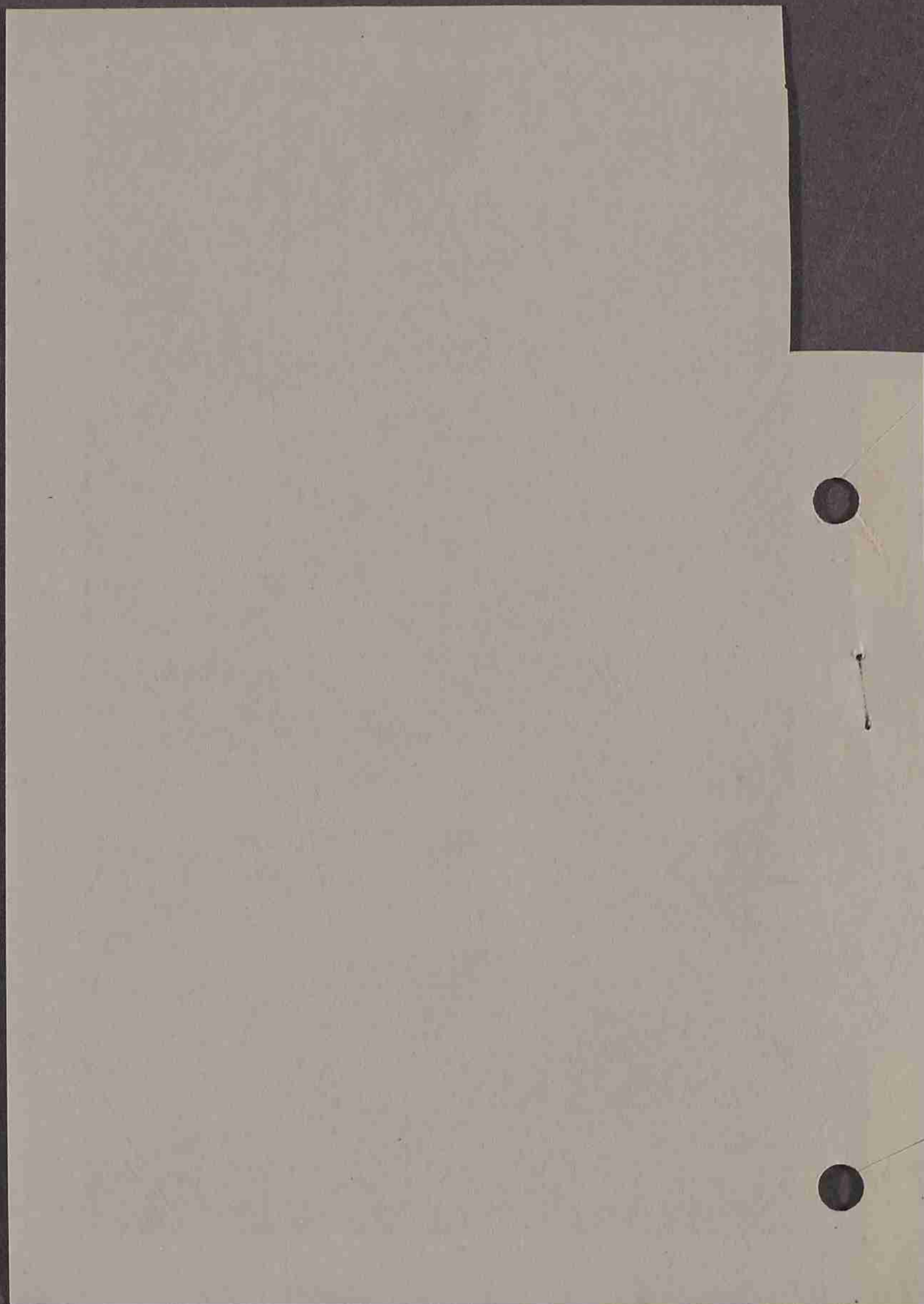
NOTE. The above and reply attached (dated 7.5.43.) are extracts from H.O. file W.1464/28 re WEININGER forwarded on 11.5.43. for M.I.5. observations.



copy Draft of letter from Osbert PEAKE
Home Office to Boothby dated 7.5.63.

My dear Bob

I told you on 23rd Dec. that the
Home Secretary would be unlikely to
agree to Richard Weiringer taking up
residence within 100 miles of London. It is
therefore useless to present proposals for
his living at Oxford or anywhere else within
that radius. If he wishes to devote his
time to research and can persuade the
University authorities that he possesses the
necessary qualifications, ^{we should have} ~~there would be~~
no objection to his making use of the
facilities provided by Durham, Manchester or
any other university outside the radius and
not in a ~~prohibited~~ Protected Area.



For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 594a

Extract from B.I.B. Note to B.4.b.
re WEININGER intercepts. dated 19.4.43.

B.4.b. Mr. Craufurd.

.....

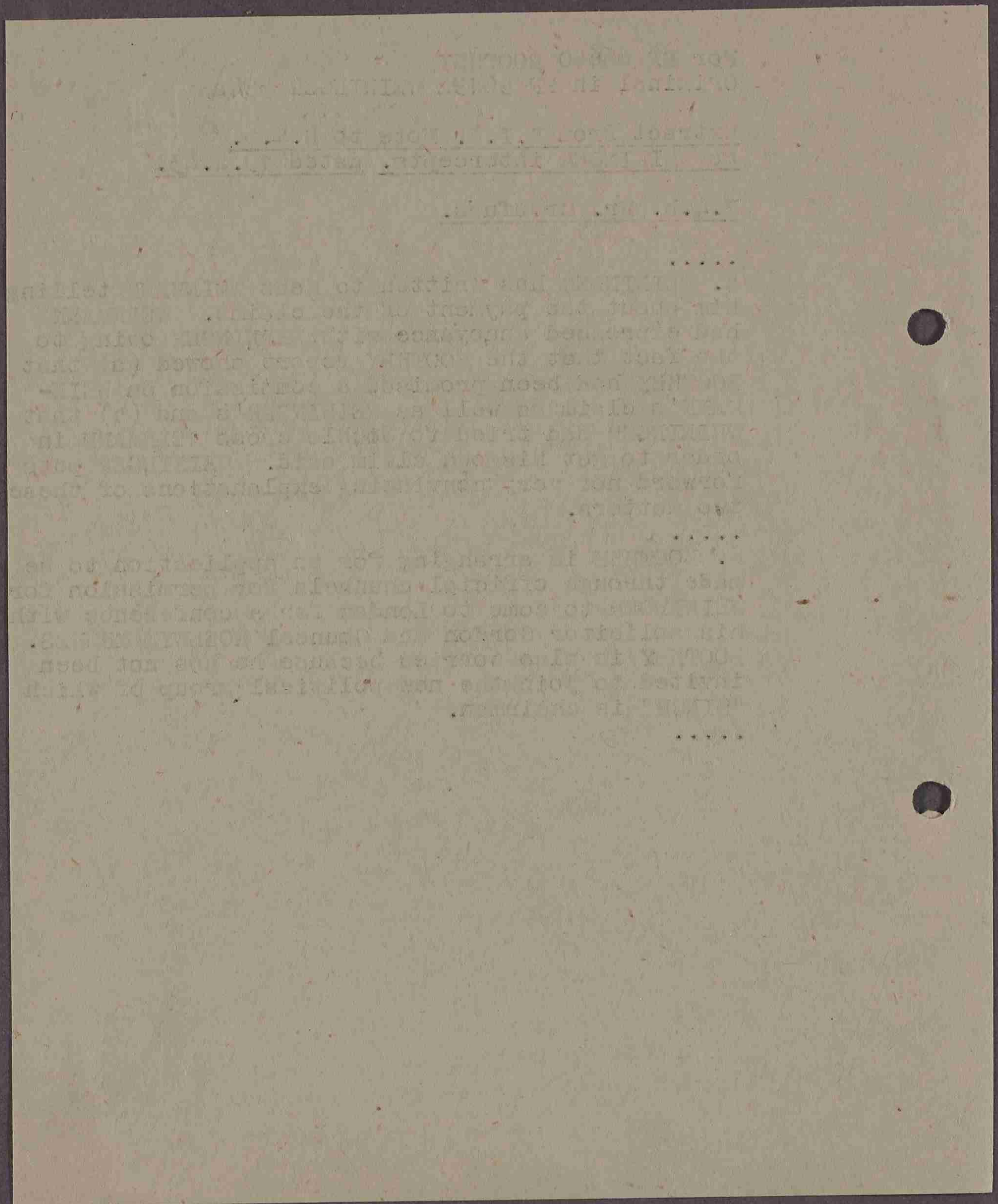
4. WEININGER has written to Hans WEINMANN telling him about the payment of the claims. WEINMANN had expressed annoyance with WEININGER owing to the fact that the BOOTHBY report showed (a) that BOOTHBY had been promised a commission on WEINMANN's claim as well as WEININGER's and (b) that WEININGER had tried to double cross WEINMANN in order to get his own claim paid. WEININGER puts forward not very convincing explanations of these two matters.

.....

8. BOOTHBY is arranging for an application to be made through official channels for permission for WEININGER to come to London for a conference with his solicitor Gordon and Counsel MOELWYN HUGHES. BOOTHBY is also worried because he has not been invited to join the new political group of which "HINCH" is chairman.

.....

✓
vol 1
17/4/44



For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 584a

1148a

Extract from B.I.B. Note to B.4.b. dated 8.3.43.
re WEININGER intercepts.

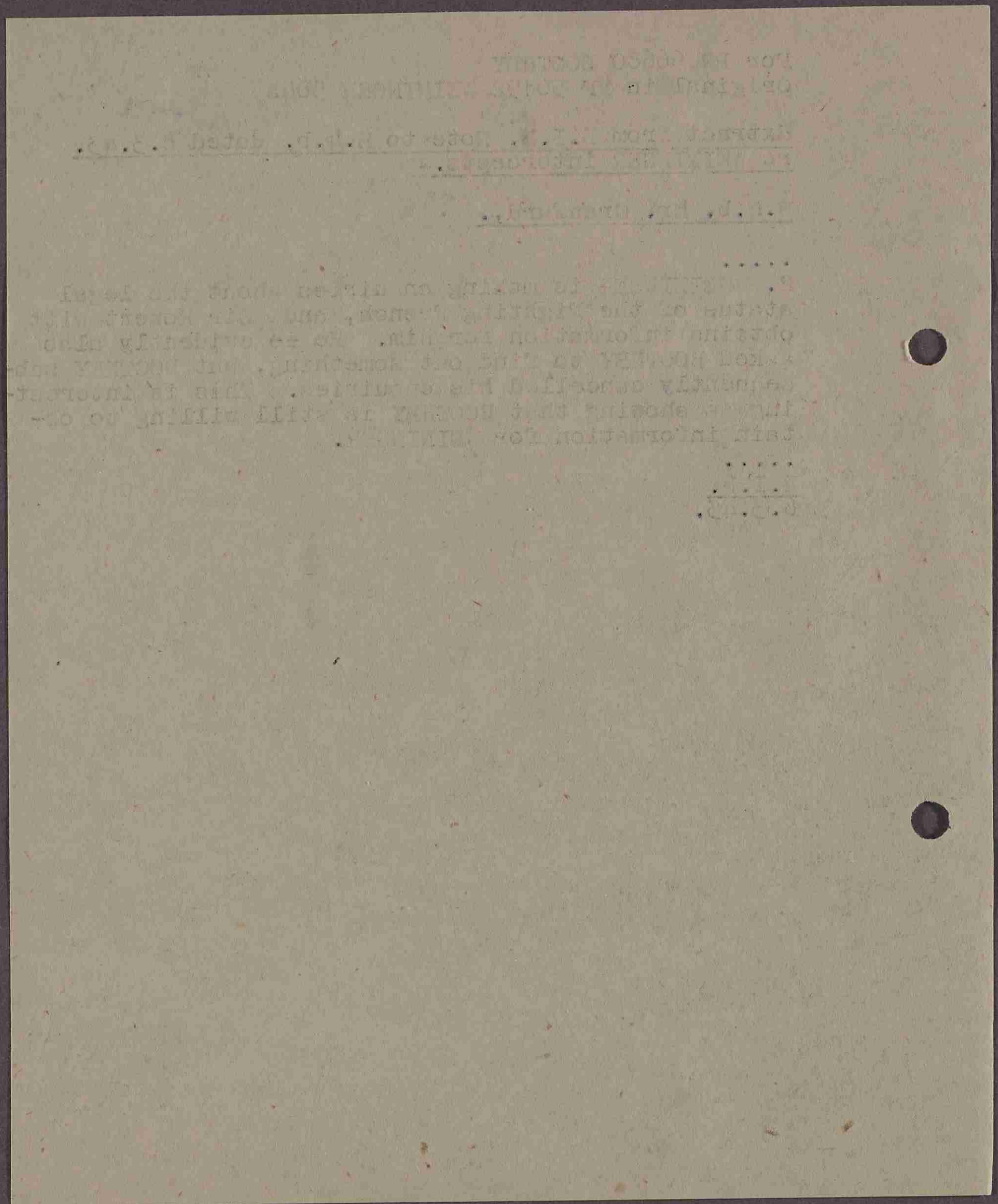
B.4.b. Mr. Craufurd,.

.....
2. WEININGER is making enquiries about the legal status of the Fighting French, and Sir Robert Witt obtains information for him. He ~~is~~ evidently also asked BOOTHBY to find out something, but BOOTHBY subsequently cancelled his enquiries. This is interesting as showing that BOOTHBY is still willing to obtain information for WEININGER.

.....
B.I.B.
8.3.43.

nc

✓
17/4/44



For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 580a

147ⁿ

Copy of intercept letter from BOOTHBY to WEININGER.

I.B. No. 36033.

House of Commons. S.W.1.
2 pm.
18.Feb. '43.

Richard WEININGER Esq.,
43 Beckfield Lane,
Acomb, York.

Train to London.
17/2.

My dear Richard,

Thanks for yours. I think we might get Simon to put in a word. But it isn't his business, and (as we know) these Ministers are very touchy.

You cd. hardly expect the Lord High Chancellor to go on a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer! I think it would be wise to leave it to Hughes to decide what to do. He must, of course, take Moresby. Keynes is dealing only with questions of high financial policy. But Sir Richard Hopkins, the permanent Head of the Treasury, is an old friend of mine; and I think it might be a good idea if they saw him - subject to the approval of the Chancellor. Anyway, I'll talk to Hughes about it all. I'm going to Scotland next week-end - my mother has been ill - and will talk to Shepherd. Also make some enquiries about schools. But, as I said, this system of education is quite different up there (incidentally much better!); and there are practically no private schools at all. I was only joking when I suggested that the Home Office shd. sponsor a tour! Can't write to Trude because I've forgotten her address.

I suppose I shall have to vote against the Government this afternoon on Beveridge. Never was such a chance thrown away.

If they had announced acceptance in principle, & decided to set up a Ministry of Social Security forthwith, the whole House would have risen and cheered. Because what they now do, they will be forced into doing. They have no idea of the temper or tempo of the country - least of all the young men who are now fighting, but will one day come back to vote. If they go on like this they will be swept away. /No tears

No tears from this baby. I shall stand on the BOOTHBY programme. - and they can call me what they like!

Went to Leicester the day before yesterday to see Noel Coward in his two new plays.

One of them is the best comedy he has ever written. I laughed till I was tired.

Yrs.

B.

For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 569a

Copy of intercept letter from BOOTHBY to WEININGER.

IB No. 36033.

Edinburgh.
6.30.pm.
28. Dec., 1942.

Richard WEININGER Esq.,
43 Beckfield Lane,
Acomb, York.

Cechwood, Murrayfield,
~~Edinburgh~~, EDINBURGH.
28.12.42.

My dear Richard,

Thanks for your letter.

First of all, many congratulations on the definite acceptance of at least two of the claims.

A hundred thousand quid in the hand is worth something - and removes at any rate one anxiety.

What to do now?

I am all for taking Lotte's case to the Courts - after you have clinched with the present offer, and BANKED THE CASH! So far as the ten per cent is concerned, of course it would be marvellous for me if the Court were to declare it invalid.

I have never been able to fathom the intricacies of the arrangements with the Zota Company, and if the case is presented on purely technical grounds it would be a thousand times worth while to bring it.

What I do quite frankly shirk from (a little) is the possibility of Butt's solicitor & Chase, not to mention myself. & God knows who else, being put into the witness box. Especially as Chase would certainly be drunk, and none of the rest of us would have the foggiest idea of what we were talking about!

I suggest a consultation with Gordon, and possibly Walter Monkton. He is the best of them all, a Prince about money, and a devoted friend of mine.

I am sure his advice would be invaluable.

I enclose another letter from Herbert Morrison, which you can tear up.

I heard from Peake the other day that he

/thought

the Home Secretary would be happier if you decided to take up your permanent residence 100 miles from London! I sent him a suitable scathing sarcastic reply.

But I think the general atmosphere has generally improved and that when you come to make your application you will then be less unsympathetic.

Bear in mind that they have nothing political against you.

It is entirely on the grounds of your (alleged) financial record that they did what they did. Of course it was a monstrous thing to do, and they went far beyond any rights that had been granted them by the House of Commons.

The fact remains that they think you are a sort of combination between Cecil Rhodes, Rathenau, St. Sinnes Kreguer and J.P. Morgan. And this is the best thing best calculated to impress and to alarm Morrison!

I told you, didn't I, that Ellen Wilkinson said to me "From the files of the WEININGER case, which fill half the Home Office, you might imagine that within a fortnight of his return to London he would be controlling singlehanded, the whole of the imports of this country through black markets!"

I am so sorry to hear that Trude's leg has not yet healed but glad that she has gone to see a specialist.

I am sending you a New Year gift, a book called "The Human Situation" - the Gifford lectures of Professor McNeile Dixon. It is by far the best of its kind that I have read.

That was a brave man who killed Darlan. It is of course the only solution of a problem which was hourly becoming more difficult and dangerous.

You can imagine what my Fighting French friends feel about it.

Every possible good wish for 1943.

from

Bob.

For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 545a

145^a

Extract from Note from B.I.B. to B.4.b. dated 22.10.42
re Czecho-Slovak Financial Claims Office.

B.4.b. Mr. Craufurd.

As spoken, I saw the Czecho-Slovak Financial Claims Office about Mrs. Charlotte KAHLER and gave them the attached information.

.....

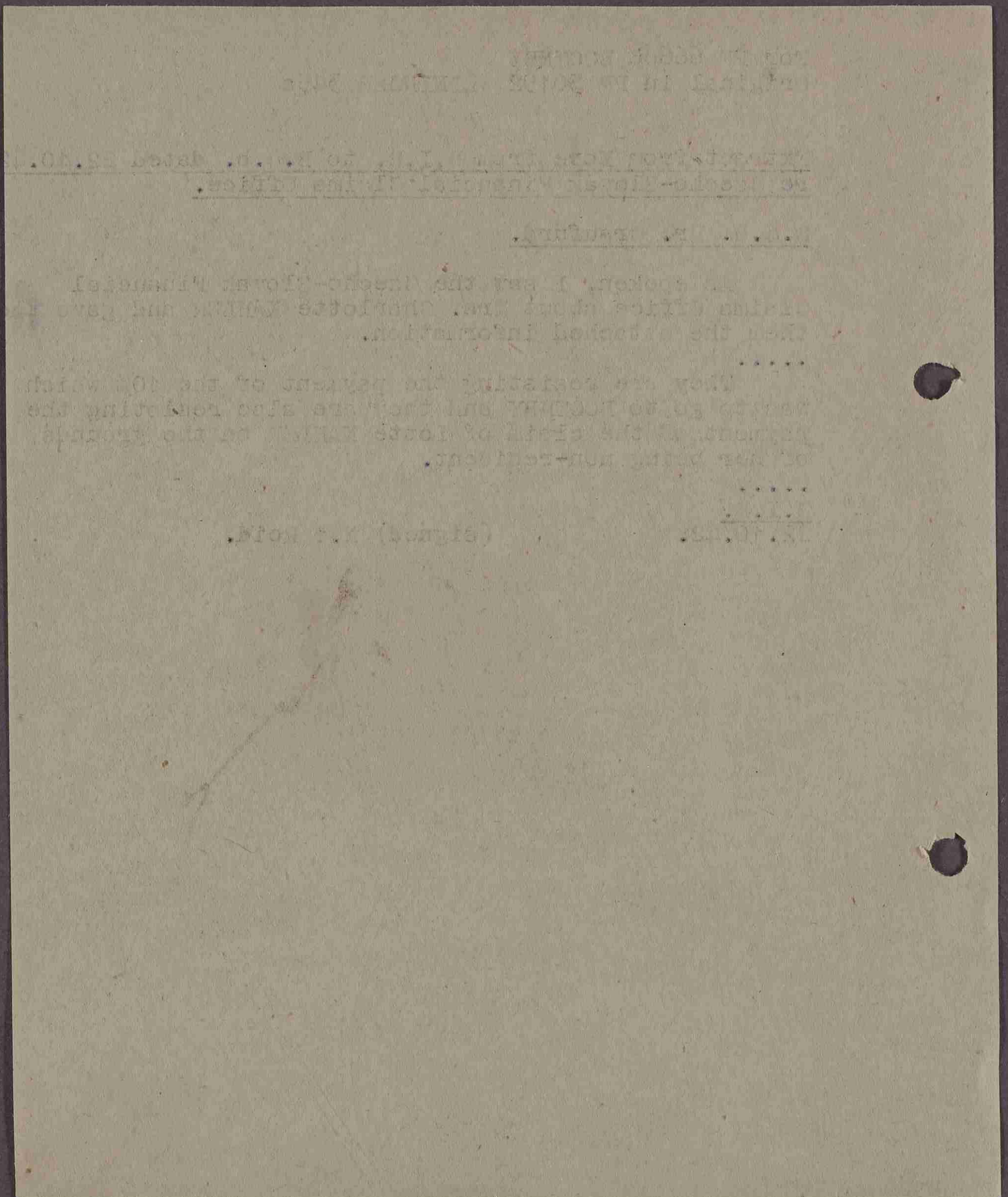
N/c
They are resisting the payment of the 10% which was to go to BOOTHBY and they are also resisting the payment of the claim of Lotte KAHLER on the grounds of her being non-resident.

.....

B.I.B.
22.10.42.

(signed) E.? Reid.

✓ HC
17/11/44



S. Form 39

PRESS CUTTING.

Daily Express

DATE ... 7 ... 10 ... 42

42/50
See Reed

W. Cranford

B4B

144a

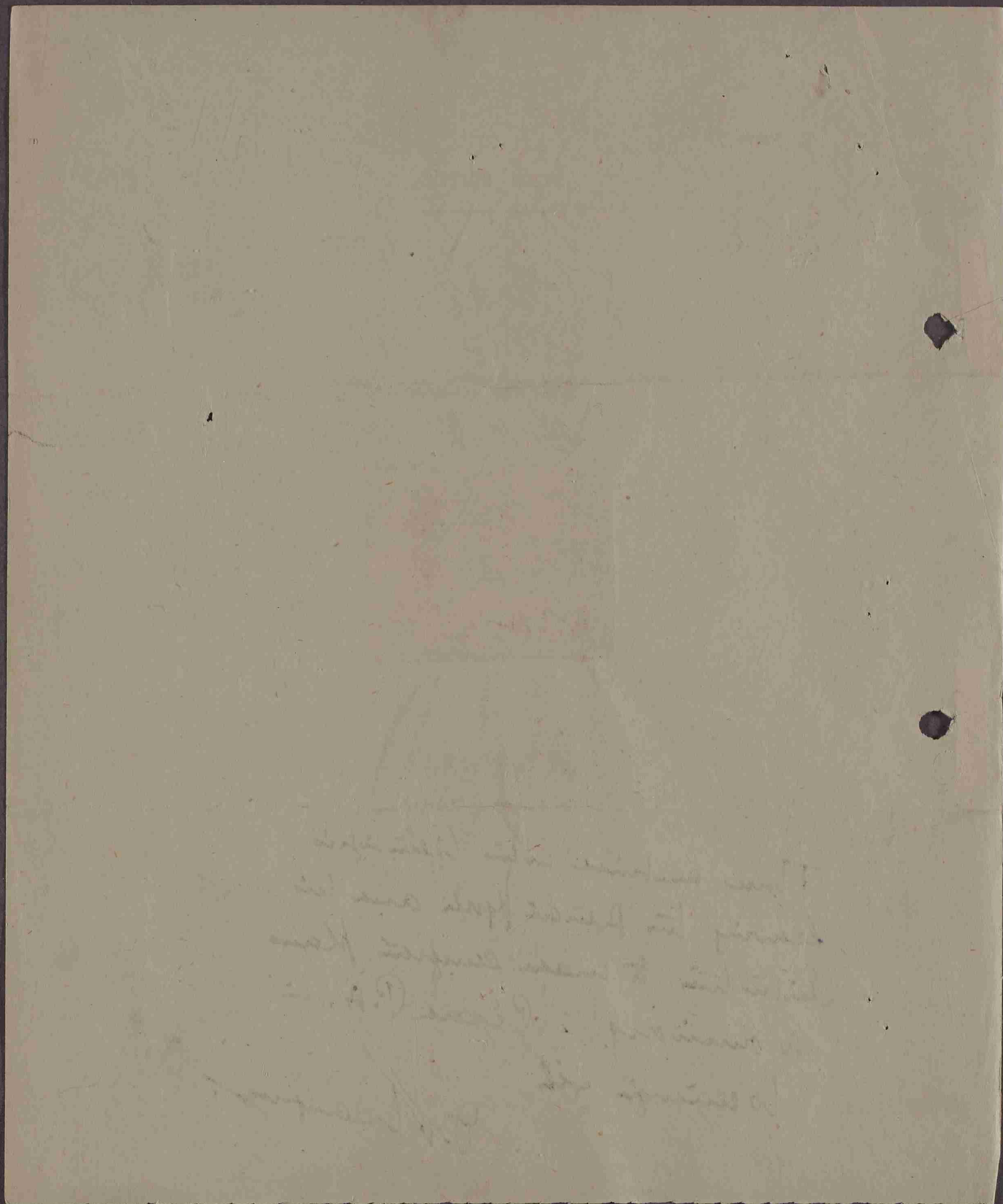
**Mr. Boothby, M.P.,
resigns from R.A.F.**

Flying Officer R. J. G. Boothby, M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, has resigned his R.A.F. commission. In May 1941 he resigned from the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Food Ministry, and joined the R.A.F. following a Select Committee's report concerning payments out of Czech assets in Britain.

These combined with Warrington's
leaving the British Isles and his
intention to leave England plans
is obvious. Please P.A. in
Warrington file

J. J. Langford

42/50
16/10/42



B64
DD. Crawford

h.a. in
Wainique file

535B
5340

FROM THE PRESS SECTION.
— 000 —

7 - OCT 1942

Date

DAILY EXPRESS.

1430

"Why I am back from the R.A.F."

**Boothby says first
duty is as M.P.**

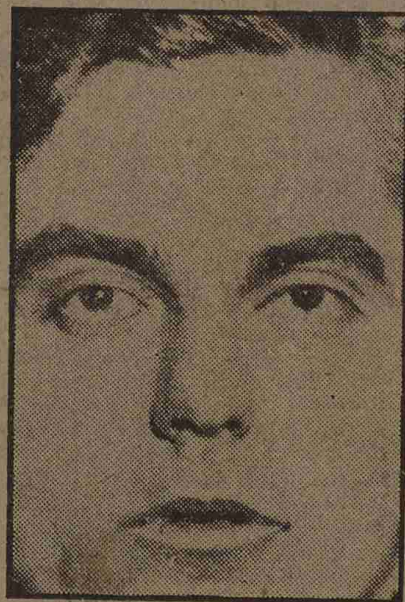
Express Staff Reporter

MR. ROBERT BOOTHBY, Conservative M.P. for East Aberdeen, who joined the R.A.F. last year after Mr. Churchill had suggested in the House of Commons that "there were other paths of service open in war-time which are not open in the days of peace," is back as a full-time M.P.

His resignation from the service was announced in Tuesday's London Gazette.

"My best path of service, I find, is to do my duty to my constituents," he said last night. "To those who took Mr. Churchill's remarks as a public hint that I should join up, I say: 'Well, I've done 18 months on an operational station. And I can go back again.'"

Mr. Churchill made his remarks following the finding of a select committee regarding the unfreezing of Czech assets in this country. At that time Mr. Boothby was



BOOTHBY, M.P.

"They've always liked me."

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. He resigned this post after the inquiry.

Since he has exchanged a flight-lieutenant's uniform for a navy blue lounge suit, his dealings with his constituents have all been in connection with the Food Ministry.

"They've always liked me," he said. "They and my constituents are the only ones who have welcomed me back from the service."

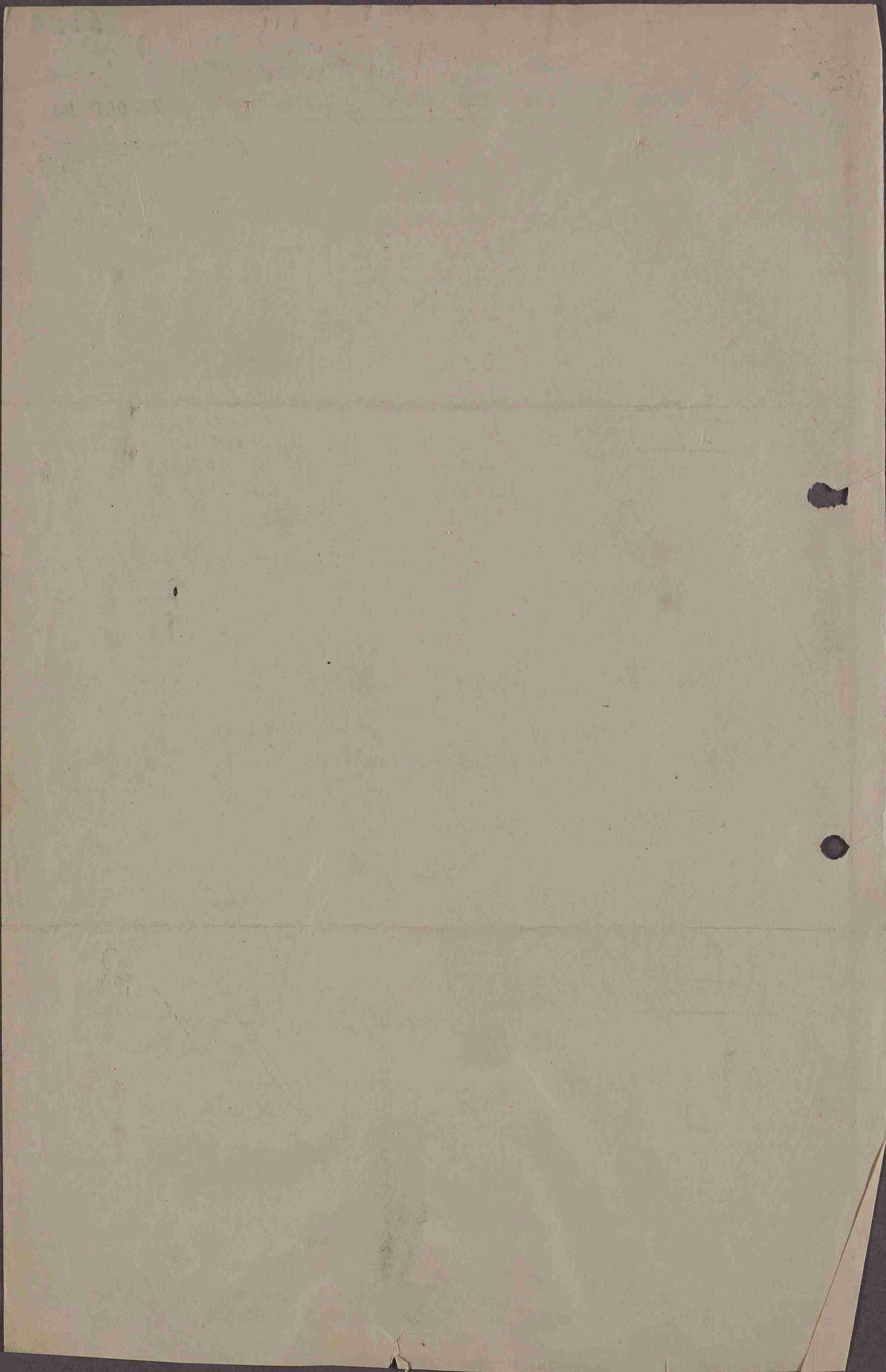
He has secured extra rations for Scottish herring fishermen, bringing their rations up to the quantity for service men.

I asked him if he intended to return to the city.

"Never again!" he said firmly. "As we say in the Air Force—I've had that."

SECTION NOTES:

B.16. Life R.A.F.
I am because if I
know what is behind this
It will be interesting to see
development
Dr. Crawford
B64
10.10.42



For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 508a

1129

Cross-reference to B.I.B. Note re WEININGER's papers. (dated 24.6.42.)

Note starts:- "With reference to the return of the remaining papers of Richard WEININGER, the following records have been kept:-" and gives a list of Photographs of 16 items, among which are various letters to & from Robert BOOTHBY, records of which are to be found at different serials in PF 66680 BOOTHBY.

Note continues:- "In addition to this, summaries have been made of:-" and gives 3 items one of which concerns BOOTHBY.

Note continues further:- "Typewritten extracts have been made from:-" and gives a list of 3 items.

Note ends:- "Lists of the names which seemed most important in his three address books were also kept.

B.I.B.
24.6.42.

✓
21/7/44

For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 498a & 497a

Cross-reference to Press cuttings re release
of WEININGER.

16.5.42.

"Evening News".

'FINANCIER Freed, but Too Ill to be Moved.'

The paper states that Flt.-Lt. Robert BOOTHBY, M.P., has been told by the Home Office that his friend, Mr. Richard WEININGER, an international financier, has been released from internment.

16.5.42.

"Evening Standard".

'WEININGER is Released'.

This paper gives the same statement as above, and adds a resume of the BOOTHBY inquiry before a Select Committee of the House of Commons and the facts that led up to it, ending with the words, "Subsequently, said the Committee, Mr. BOOTHBY had a claim to participate to the extent of £24,000 in the realisation of the family's assets."

✓
28/6/44
17/6/44

FOR THE RECORD, THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOURCE DURING THE INTERVIEW ON 10/10/54.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE HOUSE OFFICE THAT HIS FRIEND, MR. ROBERT W. BROWN, AN INTERNATIONAL TRAVELER, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM DETENTION.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE HOUSE OFFICE THAT HIS FRIEND, MR. ROBERT W. BROWN, AN INTERNATIONAL TRAVELER, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM DETENTION.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE HOUSE OFFICE THAT HIS FRIEND, MR. ROBERT W. BROWN, AN INTERNATIONAL TRAVELER, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM DETENTION.

For PF 66680 BOOTHBY
Original in PF 50192 WEININGER 493a

149²

Extract from Note from B.I.B. to D.D.E. re
WEININGER files. (dated 6.4.42.)

D.D.E. Mr. Turner.

Herewith, as requested, the WEININGER files with
the relevant pages flagged.

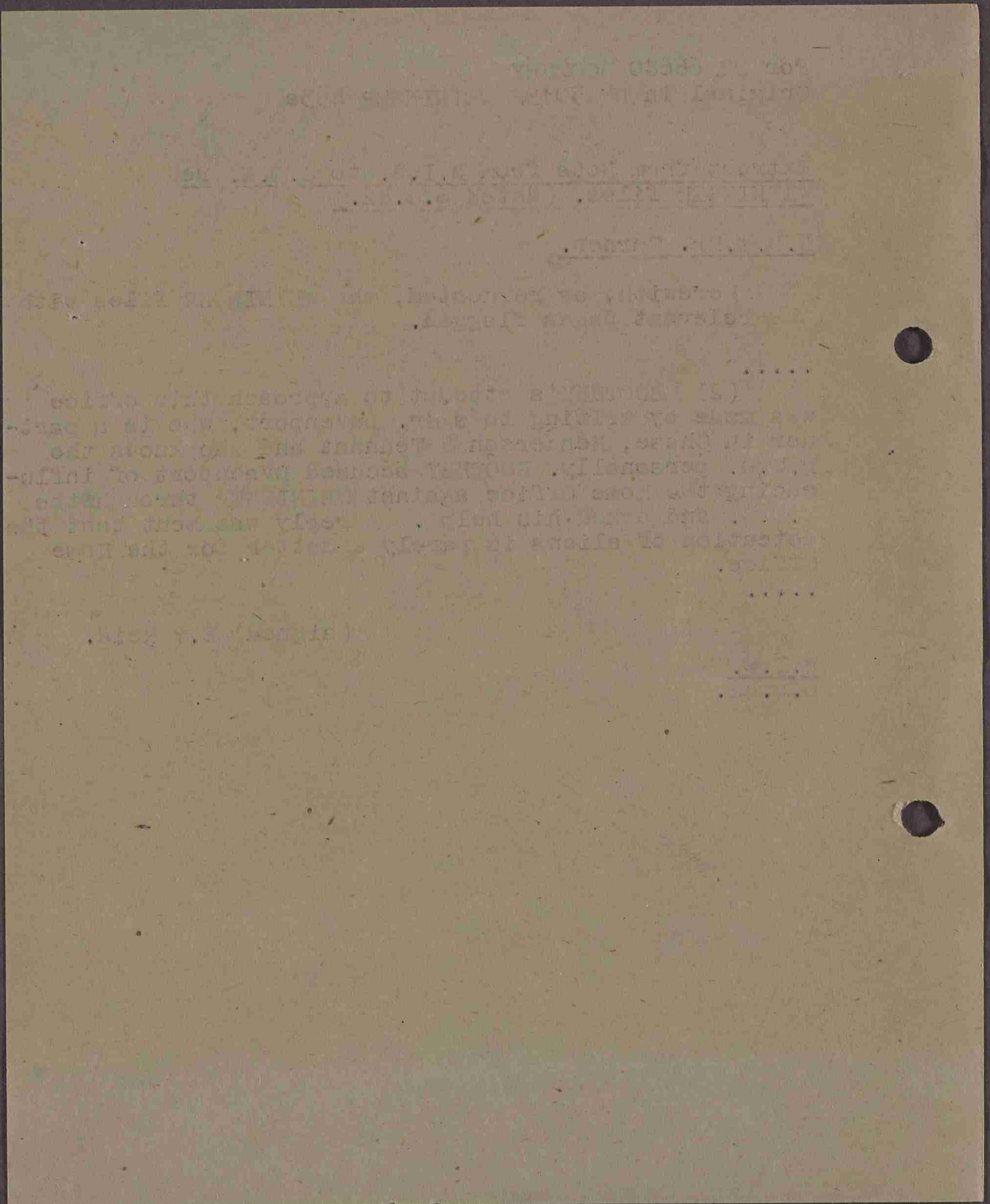
N/C
.....
(2) BOOTHBY's attempt to approach this office
was made by writing to a Mr. Davenport, who is a part-
ner in Chase, Henderson & Tennant and who knows the
D.D.G. personally. BOOTHBY accused Dvaenport of influ-
encing the Home Office against WEININGER through the
D.D.G. and asked his help . A reply was sent that the
detention of aliens is purely a matter for the Home
Office.

.....

(signed) E.? Reid.

B.I.B.
6.4.42.

✓
2/8/44
17/4/44



S. Form 81/B.P./5000/9.44.

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. PF 66680 Name BOOTHBY 139

Original in File No. PF 50192 vol. 10. WEININGER Serial 492b Dated 2.4.42.

Original from Aliens Camp, YORK. Under Ref. F/10.a/42

Extracted on 17.11.44. by MYH Section R/4

Extract from report re visit of Flight-Lieutenant BOOTHBY, M.P. to Richard WEININGER at the Retreat, Mental Hospital, Heslington Road, YORK, on 31st. March, 1942. at 3 p.m., forwarded by Major C.H. Liddell, Commandant, Racecourse Camp, YORK.

WEININGER informed me that he had heard by phone that Flight Lieutenant BOOTHBY would not arrive until 3.30 p.m. as he was coming a considerable distance by road.....

.....

Mrs. WEININGER arrived at about 4 p.m., and a few minutes later, Flight-Lieutenant BOOTHBY (R.A.F.V.R.), who apologised for having had car trouble on the road. He enquired of the patient's health and told him to keep "bees" and use the honey. Mr. BOOTHBY said he had seen JAGGER and hoped to get the matter, which he knew about, dealt with very shortly. No doubt there had been some delay about it owing to the "Mirror" matter. He added that he now read the newspapers very little, the exception being what referred to his own constituency and speeches. JAGGER was taking Helen WILKINSON's place up there.

WEININGER said he was not so well, having lost 7 lbs. weight. Mr. BOOTHBY proposed, in joke, that he and WEININGER should change places, then he would have time, months of quiet rest, in which to write a book he wanted to publish.

.....

/Flight-Lieutenant

Flight-Lieutenant BOOTHBY mentioned a new book entitled "Secular Realism and Christian Realism", a new work coming from an able thinker. He said the British lack ideal; people are too materialistic. Some even still ask "What are we fighting for?" The young people in the factories were not having much of a time when not at work.

Was there some move by the Free French to get another in Admiral Muselier's place? The name mentioned was apparently LeGentilhomme.

Professor Huxley was said to have been fired for certain political opinions before he went to U.S.A. The WEINGERS asked "What if the Catholics could make themselves dominant in Europe?".

.....

QUESTIONS, *continued*

the Ministry; and what steps does he propose taking to remedy this state of affairs.

2. Mr. Mainwaring,—To ask the Secretary for Mines, what representations have been made to him in respect to inadequate and inefficient transport facilities for the conveyance of miners to and from their work at certain collieries; and what steps are being taken to provide a remedy. *
3. Mr. Groves,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether medical officers in the Army Medical Department and the Royal Army Medical Corps are provided with Red Cross brassards; and upon what occasion they are required to wear the same.
4. Mr. Mathers,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, if he is aware that dissatisfaction exists at the Barlinnie, Glasgow, Military Detention Camp as a result of awards of punishment made by the commandant for trivial disciplinary offences; that in several cases non-commissioned officers who happened to be five to ten minutes late for duty were punished by being deprived of their entire week-ends off duty; and, having regard to the fact that the men have only a week-end off once a fortnight, will he take steps to prevent this kind of punishment.
5. Mr. Groves,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether he is aware that the water supplies of a certain place are carried through surface pipes in such manner that a single well-placed bomb might deprive it of its water supplies; and what steps have been taken to guard this particular pipe.
6. Mr. Ness Edwards,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, if the two sub-committees set up under the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee have yet begun to function; and if they are satisfied that the inspections of prisoners of war camps in the enemy-occupied countries by the International Red Cross are adequate to ensure the carrying out of the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, 1929.
7. Mr. Ness Edwards,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee has yet begun to function; and if so, how many meetings have been held.
8. Colonel Carver,—To ask the Minister of Agriculture, whether he is aware that when the farm labourers wages were 36s. a week in parts of Yorkshire, 3s. a week which was a non-economic rent was deducted for the house in which they lived, on the ground that they could not afford more; and whether, now that 60s. a week is being paid, farmers are entitled to demand an increase of such rent to at least 6s. a week, especially in the case where there are three bedrooms with a bathroom.
9. Colonel Carver,—To ask the Minister of Agriculture, how much money has been paid over to farmers who have carried out tile drainage scheme under the Government arrangement, whereby they were to be paid 50 per cent. of the cost of doing so; and whether he is aware of the complaints of farmers that, although the work done has been approved, no money has been forthcoming.
10. General Sir George Jeffreys,—To ask the Minister of Agriculture, whether, in view of his appeal to farmers to increase the cultivation of sugar-beet, he is taking into account the dissatisfaction of the farmers with the price fixed.
11. Mr. Groves,—To ask the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that telegrams handed in on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day are charged 6d. extra in England and Wales, whereas for Scotland 6d. extra is charged on Sundays only; and whether he will state the reasons for this continued disparity.
12. Mr. Mainwaring,—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, what number of men employed at a certain site are conveyed there other than by a public service or means provided by the contractors; what number of accidents have occurred to the private conveyances arranged for and the number of men involved; and what steps he is taking to provide a remedy for this state of affairs.
13. Sir Walter Smiles,—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, if he is aware that Great Britain and Poland are the only allied countries who have not ratified the International Maritime Convention relating to hours of

QUESTIONS, *continued*

- duty at sea; and will he take steps to effect ratification as practical evidence of the nation's gratitude to British seafarers. *
14. Sir Walter Smiles.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many complaints he has received from local authorities that petrol and tyres are being wasted by the provision of motor-cars of an unnecessary high horse-power for the senior officers of the National Fire Service, and in wasteful and prolonged mobile exercises.
15. Sir Walter Smiles.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he is aware that the consumption of petrol by the fire services in Blackburn in June last was 666 gallons, and in December last was 2,016 gallons; and if he is satisfied that the extra amount used was in the national interest.
16. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he is satisfied that the redecoration of air-raid precautions centres in Glasgow, now being undertaken, is necessary, as they were prepared and decorated two years ago. *
17. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps have been taken to ensure that the number of fire-fighters in evacuated coastal towns, such as Ramsgate and Margate, are sufficient to deal with the extensive conflagrations which might be caused by deliberate enemy attack; and what steps have been taken to guide the exodus of the remaining inhabitants if their homes should be burnt down. *
18. Captain Plugge.—To ask the President of the Board of Education, whether he is aware that certain local education authorities are compelled to employ uncertificated teachers; and what advice he proposes to give on the policy of making these appointments permanent.
19. Captain Plugge.—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, whether it is recommended that British Restaurants should be established to meet demands by any section of the community irrespective of the character of the district; whether, in establishing these restaurants, attention is paid to the fact that people who frequent them are usually enabled to obtain rations over and above their statutory home allowance; and to what extent such extra consumption of food will entail an all-round avoidable reduction of such rations as meat.
20. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, what arrangements have been made to ration, in the case of invasion, outlying hamlets which may be cut off from the distributing centres of the parishes in which they are situated by reason of enemy action or the failure of motor transport. *
21. Captain Plugge.—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, if he will state the terms recommended to local authorities for letting the premises of British Restaurants for social and similar functions in the evening; and whether, in view of competition with established local premises of a similar nature, it is proposed to charge letting fees on a strictly business basis. *
22. Mr. Boothby.—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, what is the cause of the delay in fortifying white bread with synthetic vitamin B1; and when all the supplies of white flour will be so fortified. *
23. Sir Ralph Glyn.—To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, if he will indicate in the form of a table the number of His Majesty's ships that have been reported lost, together with a similar list of enemy ships from the commencement of the war until the 31st December last.
24. Mr. Haslam.—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, in the event of the decease of the owner of Tax Reserve Certificates, these would be available under the conditions, as stated, for payment of the taxes as mentioned in the terms of the issue by his executors.
25. Sir Stanley Reed.—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he will state the amounts borrowed during the current financial year by means of National War Bonds and Savings Bonds. *

QUESTIONS, *continued*

26. Mr. Mander.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he will give instructions that, in future, the countries, now called Iran and Thailand, shall in future be known officially in this country as Persia and Siam.
27. Captain Strickland.—To ask the Minister of Health, whether, in view of the shortage of qualified nurses, he will consider granting a further period of time in which nurses duly trained and certificated by approved training schools, but who have not previously registered, can obtain their State registration.
28. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, why, in order to maintain the National Register of the Medical Profession, the Central Medical War Committee has not approached other medical organisations for information and advertised for information in medical journals other than the British Medical Journal.
29. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, when the new scale of fees, referred to in Circular 2536, for sessional attendances at first-aid posts and mobile first-aid units, agreed between his department and the Central Medical War Committee, was considered by the Central Medical War Committee; the names of the members of the committee and of the Government observers in attendance when the scale was considered; and what information was before the committee at the time.
30. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, whether he is aware that the refusal to allow panel patients whose own doctors have been called up for military service to transfer forthwith to any practitioner who has not agreed to the Protection of Practices Scheme, is involving increasing hardship as more and more practitioners are called up; and whether he will now take steps to restore the original regulations on this subject.
31. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, if he will state the steps taken by his department to ensure effective co-operation between the medical services in respect to the duties which they will be called upon to perform in case of invasion.
32. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, if he will state the steps taken by his department to inform medical practitioners of the scheme by which, in emergency, the local medical officer of health may requisition their services for such work as he deems urgent; and whether such calls will necessarily take precedence of urgent duties of which such medical officers of health may be unaware.
33. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, whether, in view of the fact that the contracts between insurance committees and medical practitioners apply only to persons with the income limit of £250 per annum, he will introduce a new contract and consider whether medical practitioners shall then have the right to decline to enter into a new contract covering the extended income limit.
34. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, if he will give the amounts allocated by his department to each item of service on the occasion of the court of enquiry or arbitration, when 9s. per insured person per annum was fixed, as the capitation fee payable to medical practitioners; and what is the present amount fixed.
35. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, whether he will take steps to ensure that, in case of invasion, medical practitioners are not required by the civil authorities to remain idle awaiting problematical calls to serve with mobile first-aid units, when their services may be urgently needed at other places.
36. Mr. Groves.—To ask the Minister of Health, under what regulation the British Medical Association Protection of Practices Scheme, when operative in the many areas where there exist amended allocation and distribution schemes under the National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations, is permitted; and why insurance practitioners are not permitted to absent themselves from their practices for indefinitely long periods on the same basis.
37. Sir Ralph Glyn.—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, what use has been made of 43, Parliament Street; for how long this office was used by the Ministry of Agriculture; and why it is not being used in relief of some requisitioned private property.

QUESTIONS, *continued*

38. Mr. Mainwaring,—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, if he is aware that, as the widespread knowledge of the existence of many thousands of tons of metal scrap on the surface of collieries and other establishments throughout the country, with no apparent step being taken to collect it, militates against his efforts to collect household scrap, he will take the necessary steps. *

SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS *delivered on 22nd and 23rd January 1942*

Par. Numb.	When delivered.
Vote No. 22	January 22
Vote No. 23	January 23

Copies of the undermentioned Papers will be delivered to Members of Parliament applying for the same at the Vote Office, House of Commons:—

[Cmd. 6329.] Treaty Series, No. 23 (1941);—Supplementary List of Ratifications, Accessions, Withdrawals, &c., 1941.

[Cmd. 6330.] Treaty Series, No. 24 (1941);—Index to Treaty Series, 1941.

11. Road Fund;—Accounts, 1940.

Copy = PF 50192 WEININGER at 487a 489a
 Copy of correspondence - WEININGER's file
 which was forwarded to SB on 14.1.42. to be returned to his secretary.
 WEININGER's file entitled "Ministries" contains five separate folders relating to the Ministries of Supply, Shipping, Information, Air and Food respectively.

NOTE:

The following letters are worth recording:-

The names marked X-X are carded or extracted from the copy of these papers filed in PF 50192 WEININGER

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY.

WEININGER to Harold MACMILLAN: 22.5.40.

'A friend of mine, Mr. Charles RODITI, chief partner of the firm D. RODITI & SON, LTD, of London, Paris and New York, one of the biggest importers and exporters, has sent the enclosed cable from New York to his London Office.

If you think the idea of ordering 5-6000 tanks on British plans is interesting for the Ministry of Supply, I would arrange for a meeting between the man who handles the London end of Roditi's and the man who is in charge of the ordering of tanks at the Ministry of Supply. If it does not concern Supplies, kindly let me know what Government Department would be ready to take up the suggestion.

Needless to say I am not interested in the proposition at all from a commercial angle, but only in order to enable the country to procure the necessary war material as quickly as possible'.

BOOTHBY to WEININGER: 31.5.40.

'I have now submitted the various cables which you sent to me regarding the production of tanks and aeroplanes in the United States to the Ministry of Supply.

While all purchases over there must necessarily be made by the Purchasing Commission, it is fairly clear that some part of this machinery is not functioning as well as it should. Otherwise it is difficult to understand the attitude taken up by the firms which you specifically mention.

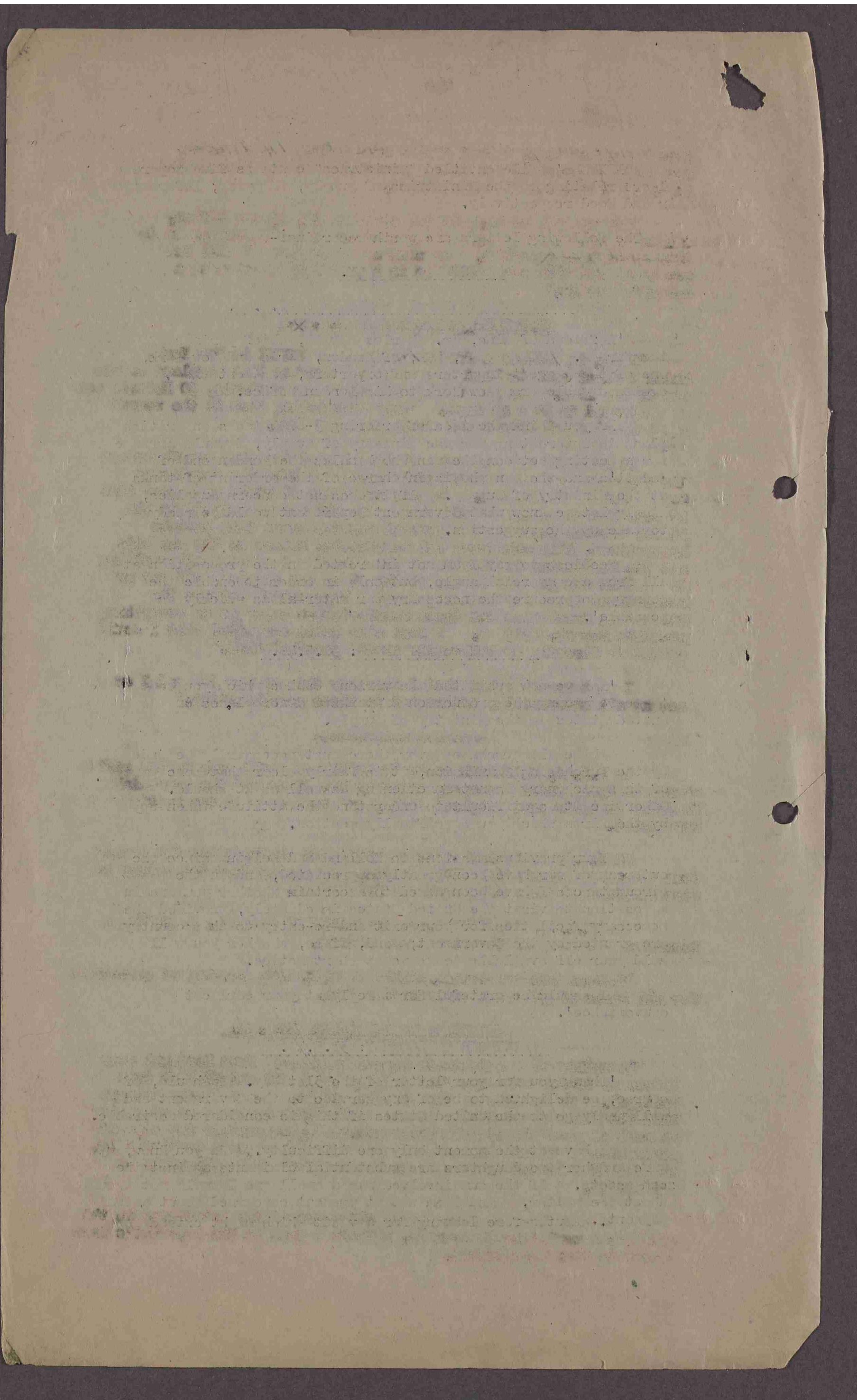
Your previous missions to Holland and Belgium since the outbreak of war have been greatly appreciated, and in the circumstances I have been asked to ascertain whether you are in a position to visit the United States immediately, provided the necessary facilities for your exit and re-entry to this country are granted by the Government; and, if so, whether you will hold yourself available to leave at short notice.

I should be grateful for a reply at your earliest convenience'.

WEININGER TO BOOTHBY: 31.5.40.

'Thank you for your letter of the 31st May. I should, of course, be delighted to be of any service to the Government and will gladly go to the United States if this is considered desirable.

I have at the moment only one difficulty. As you know, my wife and her two daughters are substantial claimants against the Czech assets. If the sum involved was a small one I would not trouble about the matter. And I am not at present concerned about actual payments. But before leaving for a visit which might extend for



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some length of time, I feel that I must submit the necessary documents in proof of the claims personally to the Claims Office, in order to get the claims admitted.

I am writing at once to the Chief of the Claims Office, enclosing your letter, and asking whether he could arrange to do this as soon as possible. As soon as it is done, I will let you know, and thereafter will be in a position to leave at a moment's notice.'

WEININGER to MACMILLAN: 3.6.40.

'I beg to enclose a further cable from RODITI in New York, which I first sent to Lord Beaverbrook, thinking that airplane orders are in his line. As you will notice from the contents, 30 Howards can be delivered in 30 - 45 days. Very interesting also is the remark about Continental Motors and about Tank Carriers.

It seems to me that some of the biggest American manufacturers dislike working with a Government Department like the Purchasing Commission in Washington. Do you not think it would be a good idea if some liaison could be effected by myself and my friends in the States between these very important manufacturers like Baldwin Locomotives, Allis-Chalmers and Continental Motors on the one side and the Purchasing Commission on the other? I am perfectly willing to do this and go over to the States at my own expense, and use my connections there for bringing about a happy union between the Purchasing Commission and those manufacturers eager to do everything possible for Gt. Britain. I feel also quite confident that I could establish directly or indirectly credit possibilities.

I must remark again that I consider this my war job and I am not at all commercially interested in these possibilities.'

On 5.6.40, WEININGER wrote to MACMILLAN about some MAUSER rifles stored in Spain which a company owned by Mr. TILIA and the Roumanian Minister in Spain were prepared to buy and turn over to the British Government.

On 6.6.40 MACMILLAN wrote to WEININGER thanking him for having come to see him about the RODITI cables, and saying that the matter is more complicated than it appears on the surface.

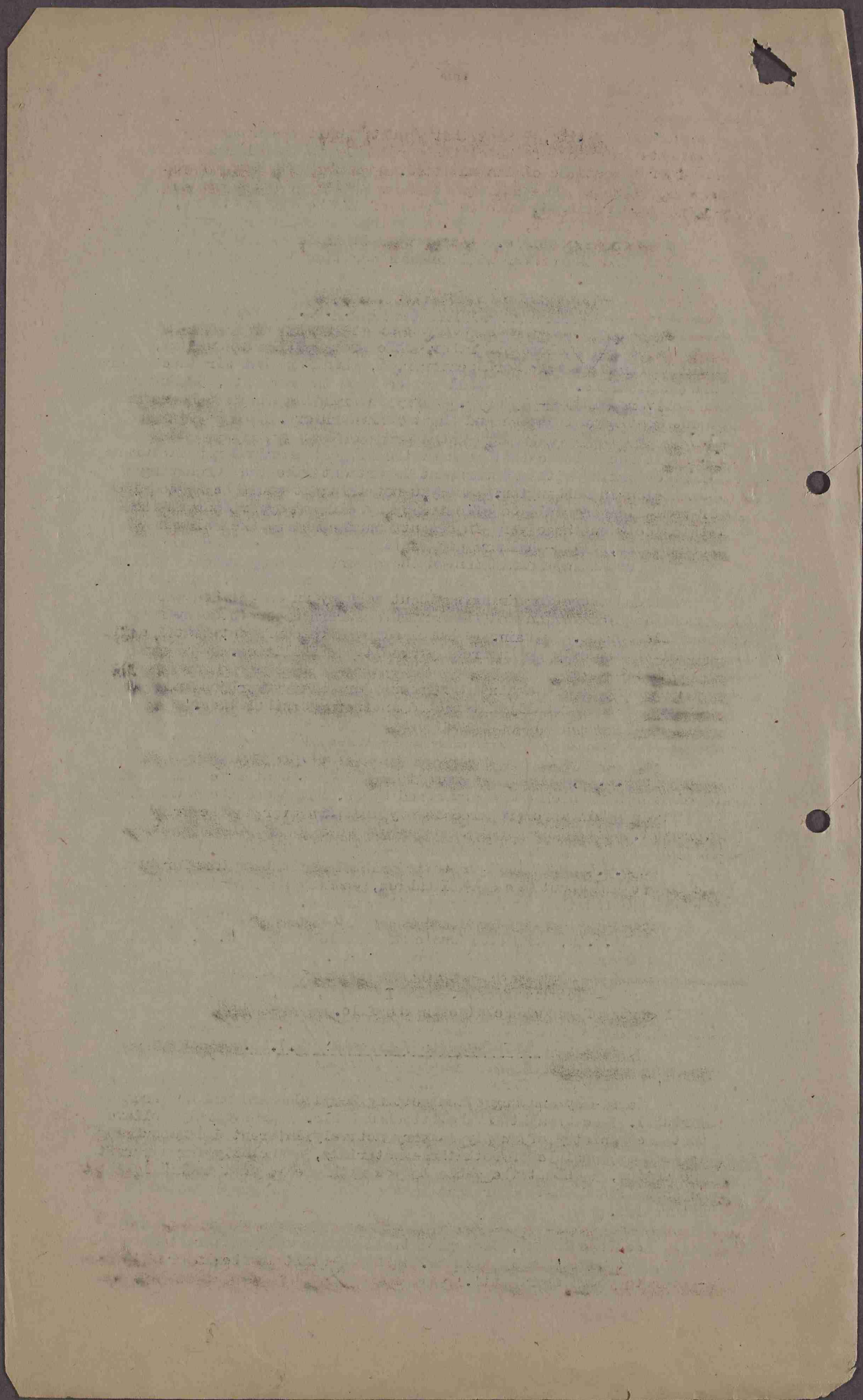
On 12.6.40, WEININGER wrote to MACMILLAN about H. E. WEITZ, a Roumanian inventor of "ENERCON" food tablets.

Various letters from D. RODITI & SONS, LTD, passing on quotations for all sorts of goods are also in the file.

WEININGER to MACMILLAN: 12.7.40.

'A member of a firm which imports regularly from Portugal came to see me to-day and suggested getting Beryl ORE and WOLFRAM from Portugal. He brought me the attached cable. As I firmly believe that the Ministry of Supply is very actively interested in acquiring as much as possible of both these materials, especially for aircraft production, I submit the cable to you with the request to kindly let me know if and what department in the Ministry of Supply would be interested.

Needless to say, I am not at all commercially interested in the offer, but would simply turn Mr. ZETLAND that is the Importer's name - over to your Department'.



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MACMILLAN to WEININGER: 15.7.40.

'Thank you for your letter telling me that Mr. ZETLAND can help the Ministry of Supply to obtain supplies of Beryl Ore and Wolfram from Portugal.

I am looking into the matter immediately'.

MACMILLAN to WEININGER: 19.7.40.

'You wrote to me on the 12th July forwarding the attached cable about the possibility of supplies of beryllium ore and wolfram being obtained from Portugal.

So far as wolfram is concerned, I think the best plan would be for the sender of the cable to get into touch with the British Embassy at Lisbon where Mr. Eccles will be able to look into the matter.

We do not buy supplies of beryllium ore; manufacturers using beryllium make their own arrangements. I am, however, drawing the attention of the Ministry of Aircraft Production to this source of supply in case they are interested'.

WEININGER to MACMILLAN: 31.7.40.

'I am sorry to bother you again, but Mr. Daniel WOLF is still worrying me to find out if his offers are of any interest to the Ministry of Supply. He has in the meantime received firm offers for immediate shipment of 24 37 millimetre guns with 120,000 rounds of ammunition, to be mounted on ships or trawlers and to be used as anti-submarine or anti-aircraft guns.

The same firm could deliver 20 more of the same guns each month with 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. WOLF repeated to me the big possibilities of getting immediate shipment of stocks in Central America and South America.

Would you be good enough to let me have a word about this proposition which I can pass on to Mr. WOLF?

Thanking you for the trouble you are taking.'

MACMILLAN to WEININGER: 2.8.40.

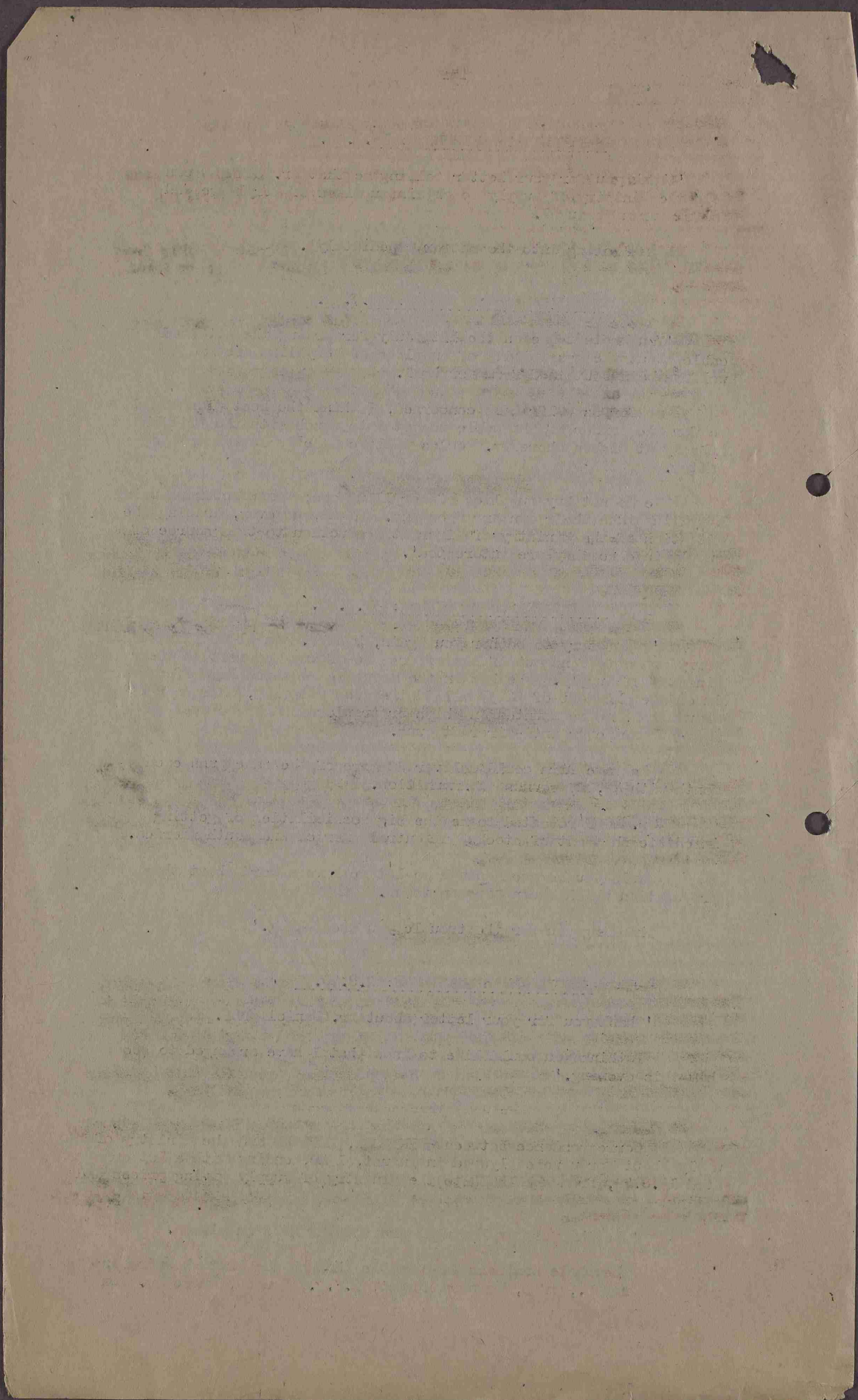
'Thank you for your letter about Mr. Daniel WOLF.

I think you would like to know that I have arranged to see him this evening.'

Correspondence between WEININGER, ZETLAND and the Ministry of Supply about Portuguese plywood in August, 1940, ending with a letter dated 15.8.40, from WEININGER to the Ministry of Supply giving prices and stating:-

'The shippers in Portugal are MOREIRA RATO in Lisbon.

The whole business is feasible through the British Overseas Grain Trading Co., of 3, Lombard Street, E.C.3., London, whose Mr. Max



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ZETLAND is the exclusive accredited representative for Great Britain for that firm in Lisbon.

On 11.9.40, WEININGER wrote to MACMILLAN calling his attention to a cutting from the "Times" about German purchases of Portuguese wolfram.

On 11.9.40, WEININGER wrote to MACMILLAN enclosing a cable from Jacobus SMITH saying that he needed WEININGER urgently to go to South America.

On 13.9.40, WEININGER wrote to MACMILLAN sending another cable from SMITH and stating that he had answered:-

'Your cable incomprehensible stop credit letter only possible after firm order passed stop this necessitates first acceptable prices second satisfactory inspection'.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING.

On 26.2.40, WEININGER wrote to Sir Arthur SALTER reminding him that they had once met and asking him whether he was interested in yachts which Pietro CUCCIA of Palermo had for sale. Sir Arthur SALTER replied in the negative.

In July, 1940, WEININGER had an appointment to see Mr. T. H. BRAND in connection with some cables from RODITE.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

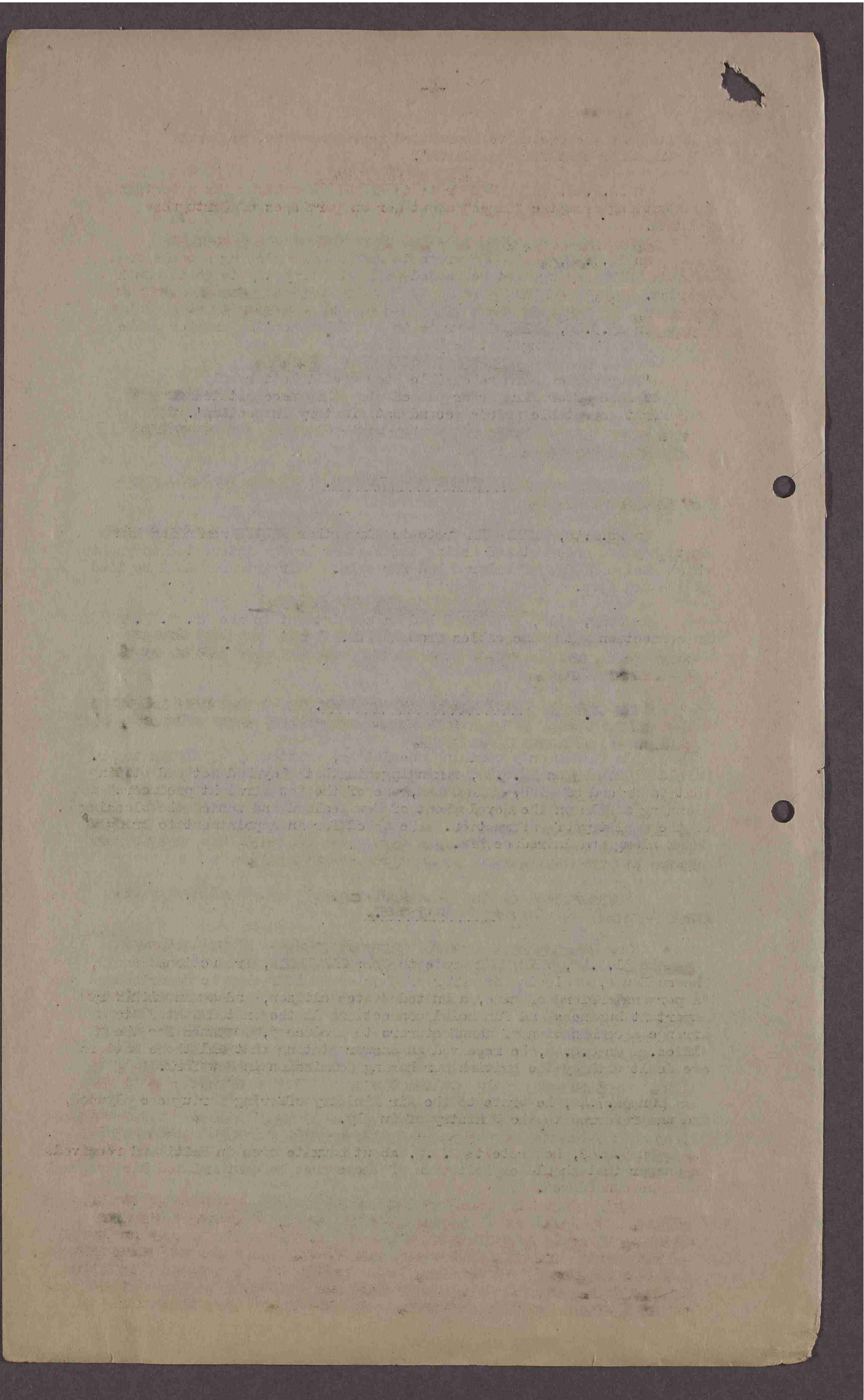
This folder only contains one letter, written by WEININGER to Mr. Harold NICHOLSON on 28.8.40, reminding him that they had met and stating that "a friend of mine, ~~KARL GRUNE~~, one of the few straight producers" was planning a film on the development of New Zealand and wanted the blessing of the Ministry of Information. He asked for an appointment to bring GRUNE along and introduce him.

AIR MINISTRY.

On 31.7.40, WEININGER wrote to Col. LLEWELLYN, Production Council, Thames House, enclosing an offer of Charles RODITE, whom he described as "a personal friend of mine, a United States citizen, and a man with very important business and financial connections in the United States" to arrange a combination of manufacturers to produce 5,000 tanks for the Allies. On 6.8.40, he received an answer stating that all these matters are dealt with by the British Purchasing Commission in New York.

On 31.7.40, he wrote to the Air Ministry offering Portuguese plywood, and was referred to the Ministry of Supply.

On 5.8.40, he wrote to M.A.P. about bauxite ores in Haiti and received an answer that should exploitation of these ores be contemplated his proposal would be considered.



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MINISTRY OF FOOD.

BOOTHBY to Lord Beaverbrook 28.5.40. (Photograph attached).

Letter dated 29.5.40, to "BOB" from "HARRY" about refugees leaving this country.

On 29.5.40 WEININGER wrote to BOOTHBY about information from the MINERO CO., of Belgrade about the formation of a trading company to buy foodstuffs in Yugoslavia.

BOOTHBY to WEININGER: 30.5.40.

'I enclose a letter which I sent to Beaverbrook, together with his reply, from which it is clear that the Purchasing Commission comes under the authority of the Ministry of Supply for everything - including aeroplanes.

The enclosed cable would therefore also seem to be the concern of Harold MACMILLAN.

I have written to the latter saying you will keep in touch with him'.

BOOTHBY to MACMILLAN: 3.6.40.

'Immediately after the war broke out I took the view that we should want, and therefore ought to buy, all the arms that we could obtain from abroad.

Accordingly I saw Burgin and told him that I had two Continental connections which, if used with vigour and without undue orthodoxy, might prove to be of great value to us.

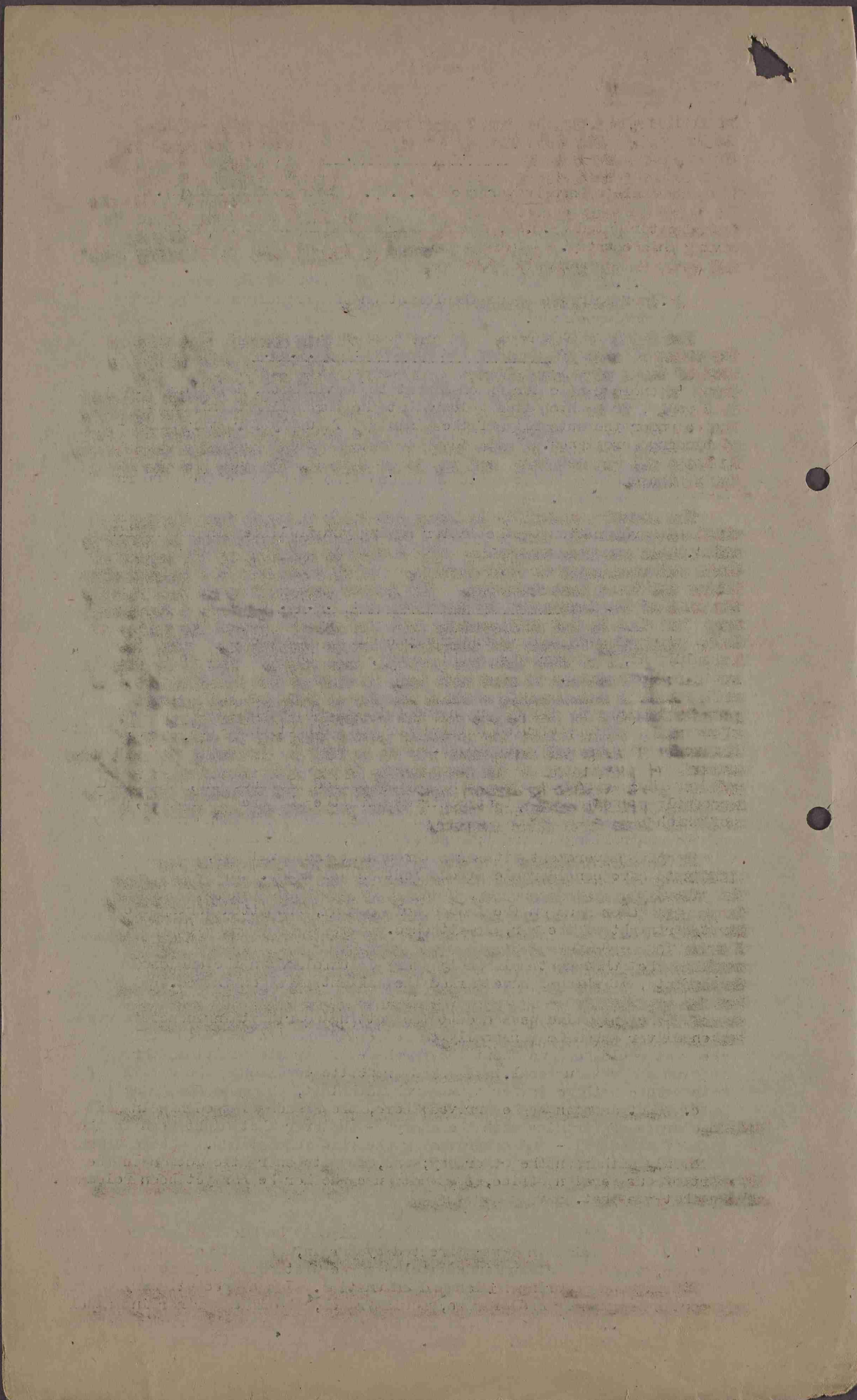
These were (1) a Belgian Company called "Induscobel", which had recently signed an important contract with the Chinese Government, and of which VAN ZEELAND and I disposed (by means of an option on the shares) of the controlling interest; and (2) WOLF, a Dutchman who had supplied the Spanish Government with arms throughout the Civil War, and who was known to have considerable stocks left on his hands.

A memorandum on the Induscobel Company, submitted during the first fortnight of the war, is attached.

The subsequent melancholy story is unfolded in the enclosed documents, of which I have marked the salient passages in red.

The only time we seemed to be getting near anything concrete was when Oliver asked me personally to request Francotte to go to Italy to see what could be done about the purchase of certain munitions through Belgium against our coal. I asked Francotte to discuss the details of this scheme with me in Paris on March 12th last, prior to his going to Rome. But as soon as he arrived there, the French clapped him in jail on charges of "trading with the enemy" - whatever that might mean in the case of a neutral - and contravening the visa regulations. These charges were only withdrawn the other day; and, despite energetic action on the part of our Foreign Office, I am not sure whether he has yet been released. So that was that.

But I think the worst feature of all was the question of the Belgian rifles. On April 8th I was directed by Burgin, on instructions from Winston, to go to Belgium immediately to see what could be done in the way of finding and securing rifles and ammunition. As a precautionary measure I sent a Belgian friend of mine, Louis Franck, who is a partner in Samuel Montagu & Co., over to Brussels to find out from Spaak whether the necessary export licences could be obtained. We ascertained that these could be



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~~be arranged~~, be arranged, and I went over there myself with WEININGER on the 22nd. The full list of all we could discover - far exceeding our expectations - is in the file. I have got the original documents from the manufacturers in every case. But I won't bother you with them, as (apart from Estonia) they are now only of historical interest. The point is that we could have got a lot of stuff over here before the invasion if prompt action had been taken by the Government; whereas when I got back I was solemnly informed by Burgin that the Treasury would not agree to any purchase of rifles.

At the moment two possibilities remain.

The first is Estonia. It was through this channel that arms to the value of over £70,000,000 sterling were exported by Wolf to Spain. Most of these were manufactured in Czechoslovakia and Poland. But there has also been a steady export of arms from Germany through Estonia to China. It is this that I think could now be revived for our benefit. When we were in Brussels, WEININGER met Mr. Linde, the Estonian Minister of Commerce, who handles this trade on behalf of the Estonian Government. He knows all the details; and is, in my opinion, the only man who can do the business.

The second possibility is doing something to break down the barrier which unquestionably exists between our Purchasing Commission in America, and certain American Companies, with a view to speeding up the export of tanks and aeroplanes to this country. In this connection I lunched with Salter and Monet last Saturday. The latter explained to me that Purvis, the head of the Commission in New York, was, in his opinion, a first-rate man; but that he had deliberately from the outset pursued the policy of doing everything through the administration in Washington. From the long-term point of view this has probably been right. But it is easy to see the repercussions it must have had, in view of the relationship - or rather lack of relationship - which has for so long existed between private industry in the U.S.A. and the Roosevelt administration. In other words, while Purvis has probably gone a long way to secure many thousands of tanks and aeroplanes for us in 1941 by obtaining the necessary consent and permission of the Government, he may have missed chances of getting quick results by direct negotiation with the Companies concerned. Certainly Roditi's cables, of which I think you have copies, have been confirmed to me from other sources.

In the circumstances I wonder if it would be worth while for WEININGER, who has excellent connections in the U.S.A. and also enjoys the advantage, from this point of view, of not being a British subject, to go over there on an exploratory and completely unofficial mission. He might be able to discover where and why the hitches are taking place. I asked him yesterday whether he was available to go, and he said he would be delighted to do so, at his own expense, if it was thought desirable. I only put the thought into your mind, because I have now had the opportunity of watching his work at close quarters, and have formed the highest opinion both of his tact and of his ability as a business man, and as a negotiator.*

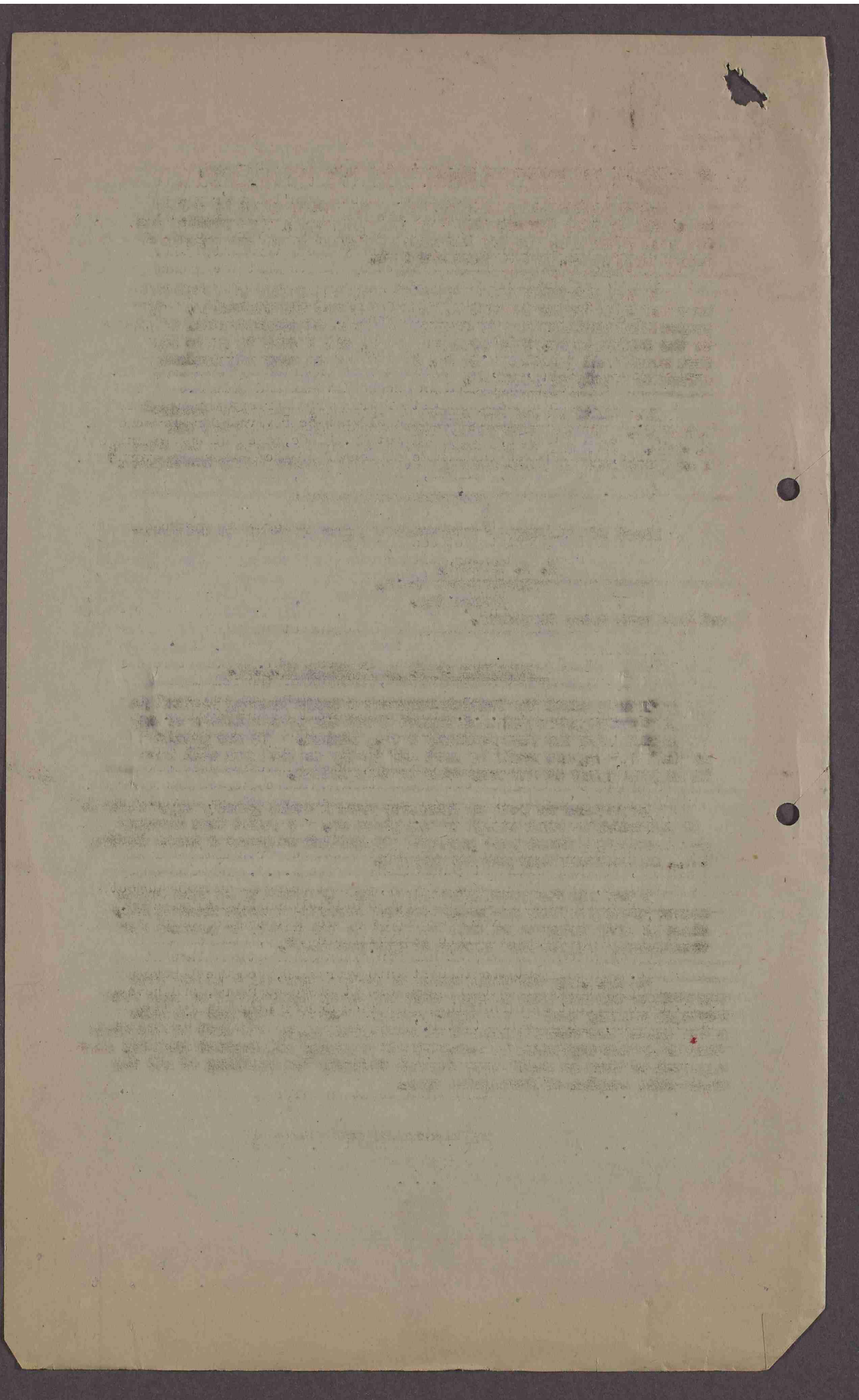
=====

On 18.6.40, WEININGER to BOOTHBY about an offer of cattlefeed from Roditi.

On 24.6.40, WEININGER to BOOTHBY about Mr. Francis Bienerfeld of the Overseas Merchandise Corporation in New York, regarding the possibility of importing foodstuffs from the U.S.A.

WEININGER to BOOTHBY: 2.7.40.

*I enclose a cutting from to-day's "Evening Standard" regarding the signing by President Roosevelt of the Bill banning the supply to Gr. Britain



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of munitions and stocks belonging to the U.S. Army and Navy.

On the other hand, despite the promise made to me by Harold Macmillan to meet the new Chief of the Tank Board, this promise has not been fulfilled, nor has Macmillan returned to me the important cables sent by Mr. Roditi from New York.

Do you not think under these circumstances that it would not be a bad idea for me to meet the First Lord of the Admiralty. My proposition would be not to send an official or semi-official mission to the States as Mr. Wolf proposed to do, but I want to go to New York myself and together with Mr. Roditi get as many independent offers of supply as possible.

Mr. Roditi so far has procured airplanes, tanks and chemical materials. He can also partly arrange for credit with his own friends. If I add to his connections my own relations in the States, I am quite sure we could enlarge the credit possibilities enormously.

Sheet of Ministry of Food writing paper on which is written:-

J. A. PEACOCK,
Meadcroft Hotel,
Colwyn Bay.

and also some notes in pencil.

WEININGER to J. A. PEACOCK: 28.7.40.

I have asked the British Overseas & Grain Trading Limited in London to give you a detailed report about the possibilities of egg deliveries from the firm Hatherly & Co., Lisbon. It was promised me that this report would be sent off to-day so that you will have it in your hands at the same time as this letter.

If you are in Town on Wednesday next I would greatly appreciate it if you would be kind enough to telephone me. I could then arrange for a meeting between your goodself and British Overseas & Grain Trading Ltd., at whatever hour you may appoint.

I may add for your information that my activity in this matter ceases after you have contacted British Overseas & Grain Trading Ltd. since my sole interest in this business is the desire to procure for this country the maximum amount of eggs possible.

On 17.8.40, WEININGER wrote to BOOTHBY quoting a letter from Max ZETLAND who had been charged with the trial importation of eggs from Portugal stating that he had never claimed that Hatherly had the sole sales agency for current exports of Portuguese eggs, but that he did claim that if he was empowered to contract for a really substantial quantity over a period of time he would have through Hatherly the handling of all the exportable surplus of Portuguese eggs.

Letter dated 6.9.40 from British Overseas & Grain Trading Ltd of which photograph is attached is in the file labelled "LETTERS BRITISH OVERSEAS GRAIN".

TELEPHONE,
VICTORIA 8585.

Ministry of Food.

Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road,
London, S.W.1.

PERSONAL & URGENT.

28th May, 1940.

Dear Max,

I have heard to-day, on irrefutable authority, that our Purchasing Commission in the United States is so ~~strong~~ ^{weak} that many of the leading firms of manufacturers over there simply refuse to do business with them, and now declare that they will only deal with London. These firms include the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Allis Chalmers, and Continental Motors.

Thus the opinions expressed by Roliti have received very rapid confirmation!

Yours ever,

Bob.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook,
Stornoway House,
St. James's,
S.W.1.

*My dear Bob
The Purchasing
Commission
does not come
under my
authority*

BRITISH OVERSEAS & GRAIN TRADING LIMITED

DIRECTORS:
OTTO POPPER (CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN)
PAUL DENSKY (CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN)
DAVID S. DOWNS

3 LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

TEL: MANSION HOUSE 5151

REF:

R. Weininger Esq.,
3, Lombard Street,
E.C.3.

6th September, 1940.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Eggs.

We would herewith confirm that we have agreed that the nett profit on this business shall be divided as follows: 1/3 for you, 1/3 for Mr. Zetland and the rest for us.

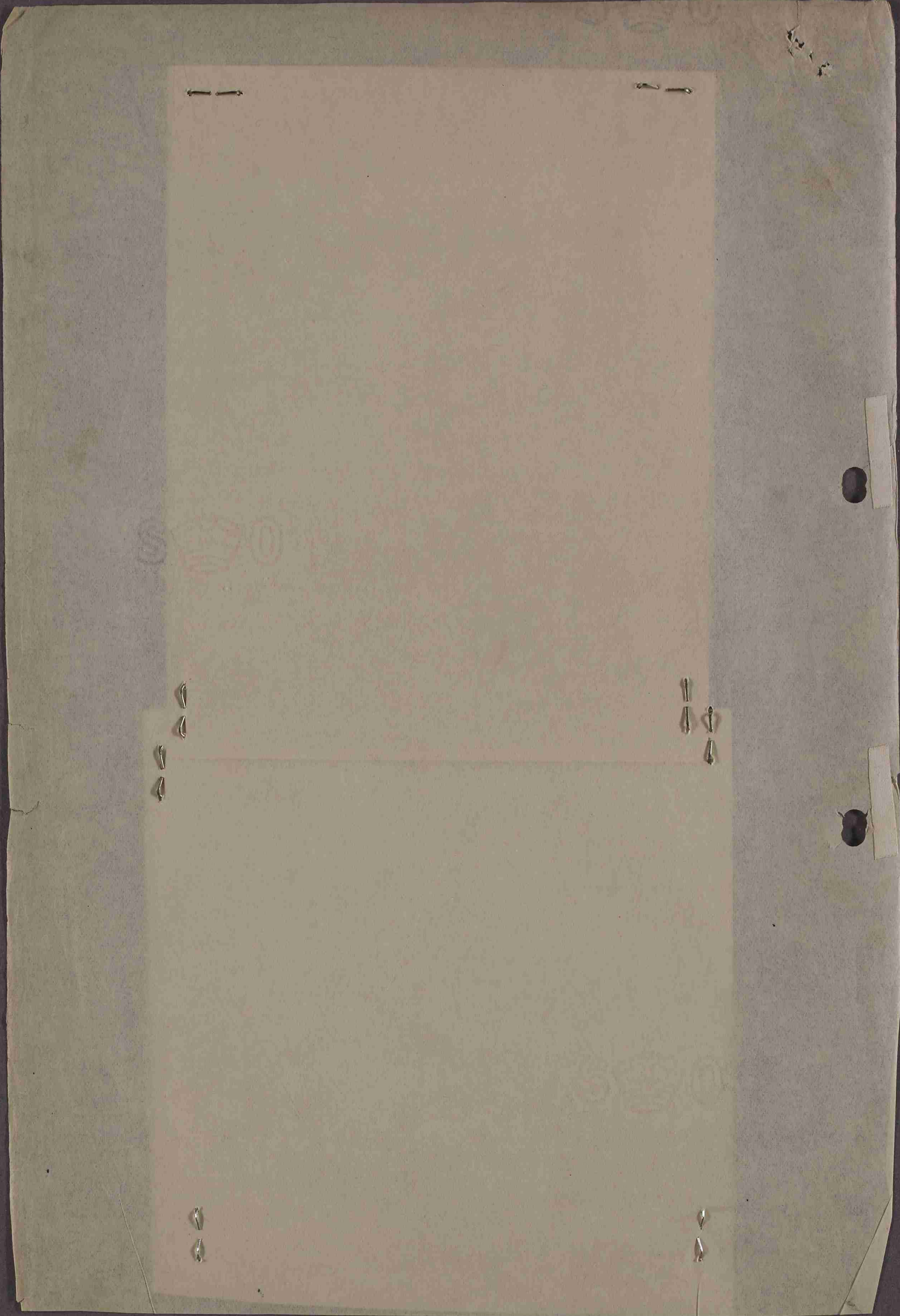
This agreement applies also to all other transactions we may carry out, until such time as we come to a new agreement.

Yours faithfully,

BRITISH OVERSEAS AND GRAIN TRADING LTD.

[Signature]

Copy to Mr. Zetland.



S. Form 39

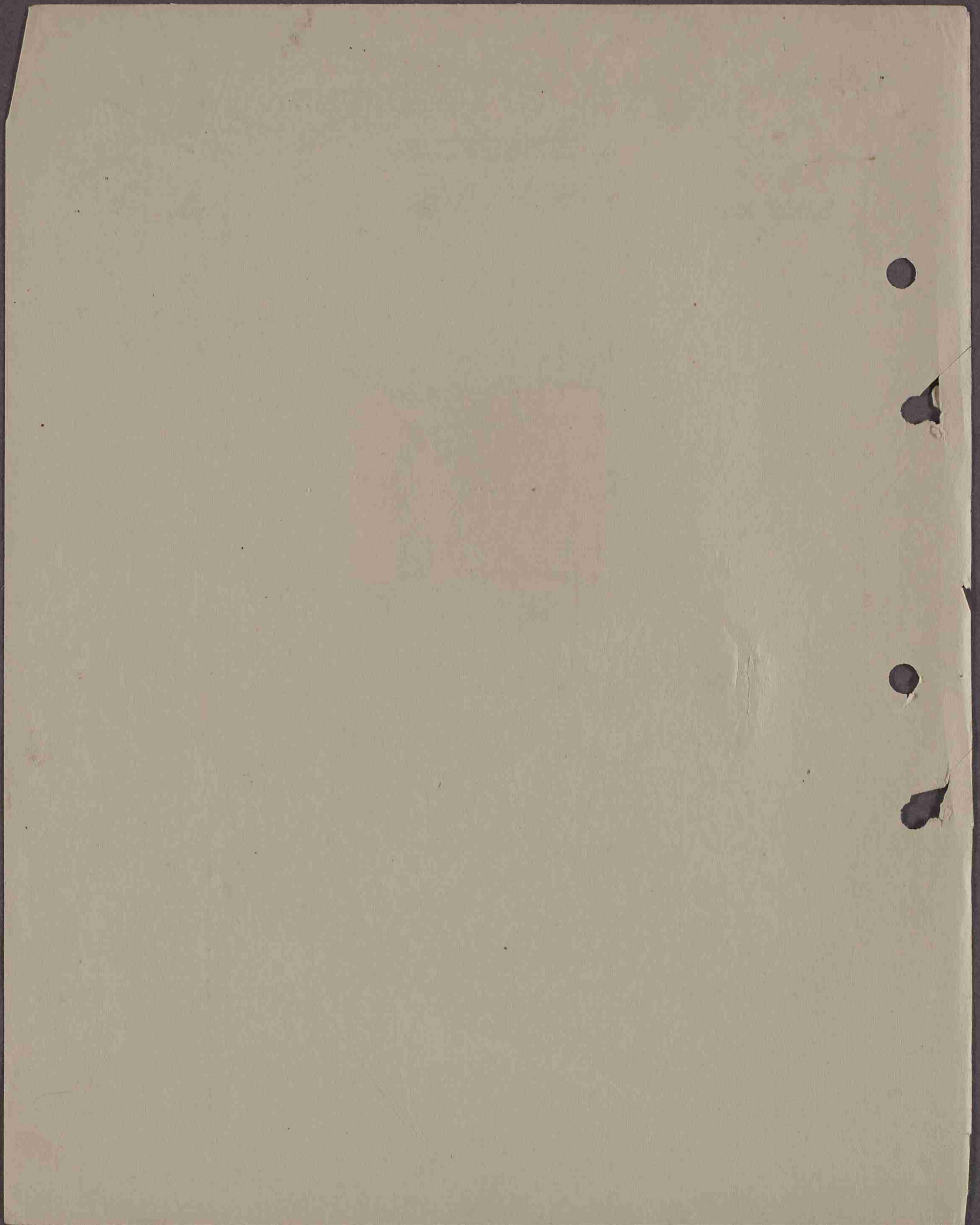
PRESS CUTTING.

DAILY EXPRESS.

Date...7.6.41.....

**Mr. Boothby M.P.
is Pilot Officer**

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., has been granted a commission as a pilot officer on probation in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve (Administrative and Special Duties Branch). His commission was gazetted last night.



S. Form 39.

PRESS CUTTING.

EVENING STANDARD.

Date... 9.5.41... a

B.15. P.A. 135
B15D

PF 50152

Boothby, R.A.F.

MR. ROBERT BOOTHBY set out to-day on the path of service suggested to him by the Prime Minister. It was his first day with the R.A.F.

This morning he was packing up at his flat in Pall Mall, and when I called him up his voice had the ring of a happy man.

What Mr. Boothby said was private. He has taken the pledge against talking for print, and his hope to-day was to slip unseen into the portals of the R.A.F.

✓ Cde.

20.5.41.

16/5/41

